

**AGENDA for a Regular Meeting
of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Fairplay, Colorado
Monday, October 18, 2021, at 6:00 p.m. at the Fairplay Town Hall Meeting Room
901 Main Street, Fairplay Colorado**

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- III. ROLL CALL
- IV. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- V. **CONSENT AGENDA** *(The Consent Agenda is intended to allow the Board to spend its time on more complex items. These items are generally perceived as non-controversial and can be approved by a single motion. The public or the Board Members may ask that an item be removed from the Consent Agenda for individual consideration.)*
 - A. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES** – October 4, 2021.
 - B. **APPROVAL OF EXPENDITURES**—Approval of bills of various Town funds in the amount of **\$30,604.62.**
- VI. **PRESENTATION BY PARK COUNTY SHERIFF TOM MCGRAW REGARDING BALLOT ISSUE 1A.**
- VII. **CITIZEN COMMENTS**
- VIII. **NEW BUSINESS**
 - A. Should the Board Approve Resolution No. 22, Series of 2021, entitled, **“A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO APPROVING PARTICIPATION IN A REVOCABLE SUB-LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH SAVOR THE WILD, LLC FOR TEMPORARY USE OF THE PROPERTY KNOW AS 401 MAIN STREET, FAIRPLAY, COLORADO.”?**
 - B. Should the Board Approve Resolution No. 23, Series of 2021, entitled **“A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO APPROVING A COLORADO OPIODS SETTLEMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.”?**
 - C. **Submission of FY2021 Amended Budget and FY2022 Proposed Budget to the Board of Trustees for all funds of the Town of Fairplay, CO.**
- IX. **BOARD OF TRUSTEE AND STAFF REPORTS**
- X. **ADJOURNMENT**

Upcoming Meetings/Important Dates

South Park Homecoming Parade	Thursday, October 28, 2021 2:30 PM
South Park Homecoming Football Game	Friday, October 29, 2021 1:00 PM
South Park Homecoming Bonfire	Friday, October 29, 2021 8:30 PM
<i>Fairplay Board of Trustees Regular Meeting</i>	<i>November 1, 2021 6:00 PM</i>
Election Day	November 2, 2021 7:00 AM – 7:00 PM
CDOT US 285/Hwy 9 Project Public Information Meeting	November 18, 2021 5:30 PM
Thanksgiving Holiday – Town Offices Closed	November 25-26, 2021

**MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE
FAIRPLAY BOARD OF TRUSTEES
October 4, 2021**

CALL TO ORDER

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Town of Fairplay was called to order by Mayor Frank Just on Monday, October 4, 2021 at 6:04 p.m. in the Council Chambers located in the Fairplay Town Hall, 901 Main Street, having previously been posted in accordance with Colorado Open Records law. Mayor Just proceeded with the pledge of allegiance, followed by the roll call which was answered by Trustees Eve Stapp, Scott Dodge, Josh Voorhis, and Peter Lynn and Mayor Frank Just.

Staff in attendance were Public Works Director Donovan Graham, Town Planner Scot Hunn, Police Chief Bo Schlunsen and Town Administrator/Clerk Janell Sciacca.

AGENDA ADOPTION

Motion #1 by Trustee Stapp, seconded by Trustee Voorhis, that the agenda be adopted and written. A roll call vote was taken: Stapp – aye, Dodge – aye, Just – aye, Voorhis – aye, Lynn – aye. Motion carried unanimously.

CONSENT AGENDA

- A. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES** – September 20, 2021
- B. **APPROVAL OF EXPENDITURES**—Approval of bills of various Town funds in the amount of **\$87,545.01.**

Motion #2 by Trustee Dodge, seconded by Trustee Lynn, that the Consent Agenda be approved as presented. A roll call vote was taken: Stapp – aye, Dodge – aye, Just – aye, Voorhis – aye, Lynn – aye. Motion carried unanimously.

CITIZEN COMMENTS

No comments were offered.

NEW BUSINESS

- A. Should the Board Approve Adoption of Resolution No. 21, Series of 2021, entitled “**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO, AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF A LEGAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH WILSON WILLIAMS LLP FOR MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY SERVICES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY.**”?

Sciacca presented providing a brief history, overview of the Staff Report and then recommended the Board approved Resolution No. 21 authorizing a legal services agreement with Wilson Williams, LLC. Williams provided a brief introduction along with a synopsis of her and Wilson’s resumes and qualifications. She stated that she and Wilson were passionate about mentorship and leadership and representing governments that were close to the people utilizing their diverse representation of communities as a resource for shared perspectives. Trustee Voorhis inquired about fees and how they compared to those of previous counsel. Sciacca replied the hourly rate was \$15.00 higher while the reimbursable was \$5.00 higher than those of previous counsel’s 2018 agreement.

Motion #3 by Trustee Dodge, seconded by Trustee Voorhis, to approve Resolution No. 21, Series 2021 as presented. A roll call vote was taken: Stapp – aye, Dodge – aye, Just – aye, Voorhis – aye, Lynn – aye. Motion carried unanimously. Sciacca administered an Oath of Office to Williams.

PUBLIC HEARING(S)

- A. CONTINUED FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 2021:** Should the Board Approve a Rezoning Request to Multi-Family for a Parcel of Land in Section 33, Township 9 South, Range 77 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian "Stone River Phase I" Block 11 (Lots 8-13); Block 13; Block 14 (Lots 1-12), formerly Stone River PUD, as applied for by Circle Back Development, LLC? (ORDINANCE NO. 2021-4)

Mayor Just opened the Public Hearing and provided an opening statement regarding the Board's jurisdiction, required notification incorporated as part of the record, procedure to be followed and then requested any member of the Board of Trustees to disclose any ex parte communication regarding the matter since the last meeting. Each Trustee replied there had been no ex parte communication.

Mayor Just turned the floor over the Staff. Town Planner Scott Hunn presented stating that in his updated memo he attempted to summarize concerns of the Board and public regarding density. He noted the previous zoning granted under the PUD was a range of low, medium and high density and with the concerns presented at the last meeting the applicant amended the application requesting the majority of the lots be zoned single family with the exception of the 2 largest lots which were requested to be multi-family. In order for the applicant to build duplexes on any single family lot, the applicant would have to request a Special Use Permit (SUP), either individually, or as a blanket request with another public hearing. Hunn stated that Staff felt this was a good solution and the applicant did what the Board requested them to do and therefore Staff's recommendation remained the same.

Mayor Just requested the applicant present its case. Circle Back Development managing member Nick Petkovich clarified their application was for rezoning all of the remaining lots in Phase 1 to be single family with the exception of the single large lot in Section 13 and Lot 1 in Section 14. Mayor Just inquired what the ultimate density or total units was. Petkovich advised all lots would be single family with the exception of the 2 lots previously stated or 17 single family lots and 2 multifamily and them applying via a Special Use Permit to allow for duplexes.

Mayor Just opened the floor to public comment in favor of the application. There were none.

Mayor Just then opened the floor to public comments opposed to the application. Sheila Skaggs, 662 Tristan Loop, stated she was concerned about the overall density, parking and control of Short Tern Rental units without an HOA. Michael Petkovich clarified they never proposed an HOA nor was there one as part of the previous PUD. He clarified the PUD buildout was 350 homes and they were not seeking to expand that number and that some of the single family lots could remain single family but they had not yet decided for certain. Joyce Robinson, 352 Stone Creek Drive, inquired about design of the homes and Mayor Just advised the public hearing was only regarding zoning and density. Rebecca Salverson, 664 Tristan Loop, stated she and her husband moved to Fairplay for the small town and felt zoning would help keep locals in Town and the properties from being sold as short-term rentals. Kathy Buter, 9 Branch Rd in Alma and owner of 662 Tristan Loop, stated her concerned was about putting duplexes on the smaller lots. She agreed with single family lots and felt that they had already indicated they would request a special use they were going to do what they wanted to there. Michael Petkovich replied that the UDC and Comprehensive Plan, both adopted by the Town, encouraged these uses on lots much smaller than the lots in Stone River, Phase 1. Mayor Just agreed and reminded that there were a large number of public hearings held when the UDC was adopted and he appreciated concerns, but this is what was approved to allow people to build on their property. Trustee Voorhis clarified that any change from single family to allow for duplexes via a Special Use application did not guarantee approval and required a separate hearing. Planner Hunn agreed with Trustee statements and clarifications on density and added the Town's minimum requirement for a single family lot is 2, 500 s.f. but someone could apply for a Special Use and

build a duplex. In this application, all lots are 6,000 s.f. or more and therefore consistent character wise and density wise with the Town overall and that neighborhood. There being no one else wanting to speak, the Mayor closed the floor to public comment.

Mayor Just then stated he felt the Board worked with developer to obtain something more acceptable to the community that the developer had a use by right for the property they purchased. He felt the applicant was hearing the community's concerns. He reminded the Town had a significant need for housing. Trustee Voorhis felt a mix of housing was sometimes nice, that most didn't want to see the size of Fairplay go to 3,000+ people, and the Board was doing what it could at this point. Trustee Lynn reiterated comments of Voorhis regarding future meetings required on any SUP applications. Just reminded that the Board previously amended the code to require SUPs be brought before the Trustees and not be left as a Staff decision. He felt the Board and the applicants were trying to make best of this on behalf of the Town and citizens. Trustee Lynn thanked applicant for listening and going through the process and asked them to take into consideration what the existing Town is, more single family units than duplexes and multi-family units. Mayor Just closed the Public Hearing.

The Trustees deliberated reiterating many of their previous comments. Voorhis felt duplexes might be essential for the rental population and critical for affordable housing, but added that maybe not every lot should be one. Trustee Dodge inquired if the Board could condition zoning. Attorney Williams replied no, and that was part of a next step but the developer previously agreed to a subdivision development agreement but beyond that use and develop conditions would be a future step. Dodge felt development that is consistent with the density in that area should be considered by the developer along with parking and potential individual use of the properties.

Mayor Just requested Attorney Williams advise the Board on its options for approval or rejection. Williams referred to the ordinance in the packet specifying the rezoning and advised the Board to consider the UDC section 16-5-60 and whether they agreed with what was in the ordinance. Following clarifying discussion on the ordinance presented and the specific lot zoning designations, it was discovered that the ordinance needed to be revised to

Motion #4: by Trustee Voorhis to approve as amended with correction to Section 2, being Lots 2-12, Section 14.

Following additional clarifying discussion and comment, Town Attorney Williams provided direction on a corrected motion that Ordinance 2021 No. 4 as in the packet be approved with the one amendment in the second line on the second page to read Lots 1-12 instead of Lots 2-12. Trustee Voorhis withdrew his original motion.

Motion #5: by Trustee Voorhis, seconded by Trustee Stapp, to approve Ordinance No. 4, Series 2021, with the one amendment as stated on record by the Town Attorney. A roll call vote was taken: Stapp – aye, Dodge – aye, Voorhis – aye, Lynn – aye, Just – aye. Motion carried unanimously.

- B. Should the Board Approve Rezoning Lots 1-8, Block 15, Stone River Filing No. 1, formerly Stone River PUD, and more commonly known as 650-664 Tristan Loop, from Vacant Land to Single Family Residential, as initiated by the Town of Fairplay, Colorado? (ORDINANCE NO. 2021-5)

Mayor Just announced opened the Public Hearing. Planner Hunn advised the ordinance was the Town initiating action to reestablish zoning for the lots on Tristan Loop. When the Stone River PUD expired,

even the lots that already had uses on them, reverted to vacant land. Zoning was required for the existing homes and future development/uses to happen. Town Administrator Sciacca advised she became aware of this matter upon arriving at the Town and previous Administrator Darrah along with previous Town Attorney Weiser whereby Weiser advised the Town to initiate the zoning since the properties were individually owned, many with existing homes. She reminded, that this was part of the Stone River PUD that expired and under law when a PUD expires property reverts to the former zoning, which for the subject property, was vacant land. Additionally, because there is no developer, the Town had authority to zone the property according to the use(s) existing on the individually owned parcels, which in this case is single family. Mayor Just added this was one of those instances where the Board had to go back and fix the mistakes of the past.

Mayor Just opened the floor to public comment. Josh Salverson, 664 Tristan Loop, inquired what would happen if the lots were left vacant land. Planner Hunn advised that in other PUDs he had seen that expired there were no zoning controls and no ability to obtain building permits or clearing title. Trustee Dodge added they would be non-conforming lots with homes on them. There being no further comments, Mayor Just closed the Public Hearing.

Motion #6: by Trustee Voorhis, seconded by Trustee Dodge to approve Ordinance No. 5, Series 2021 as presented. A roll call vote was taken: Stapp – aye, Dodge – aye, Voorhis – aye, Lynn – aye, Just – aye. Motion carried unanimously.

Mayor Just thanked the citizens for attending and for their comments and respect for the applicant and process.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- A. Should the Board Approve a Notice of Termination of Lease and Management Agreement between Vivian and Keith Pershing and the Town of Fairplay concerning the Fairplay Community Garden? Dodge recused announcing a conflict and left the dais and room. Trustee Voorhis asked for information on how the Board arrived at this decision. Trustee Lynne provided a history beginning with the cleanup day and Mayor Just advised nothing seemed to resolve itself.

Trustee Dodge announced that he was recusing himself due to a conflict and he left the dais and the Board Room. Sciacca presented reviewing the Staff Report and recommended approval of the Notice as presented in the packet.

Motion #7: by Trustee Lynn, seconded by Trustee Voorhis to approve the Notice of Termination of Lease and Management Agreement for the Community as presented. A roll call vote was taken: Stapp – aye, Just – aye, Voorhis – aye, Lynn – aye. Motion carried unanimously.

Trustee Dodge resumed his seat at the dais.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

- A. Board discussion regarding Short Term Rental units in the Town of Fairplay.

Town Administrator Sciacca introduced. Mayor Just stated he would like to get a handle on the matter right away. Following discussion, and the Town Attorney providing examples of what other communities were doing from bans to very little restrictions to no restrictions at all, the Board generally agreed to move forward with further discussing a ban with a cap of 10 units in order to protect Fairplay residents and requested Staff bring a proposal to the Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEE AND STAFF REPORTS

Chief Bo Schlunsen provided an update on hiring a new Officer stating everything was going well. He also stated the PD was working on junk matters as well as hitting and obtaining body/dash cams. Mayor Just advised he spoke to the Chief about vehicle related noise complaints. Weight limits were also discuss for Platte and the Chief said he made multiple contacts and would continue to monitor the area.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Board, Mayor Just declared that the regular meeting adjourned at 8:16 p.m.

FAIRPLAY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Frank Just, Mayor

ATTEST:

Janell Sciacca, Town Clerk

UNOFFICIAL



MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Board of Trustees

FROM: Kim Wittbrodt, Treasurer

RE: Paid Bills

DATE: October 14, 2021

Agenda Item: Bills

Attached is the list of invoices paid from October 2, 2021 through October 13, 2021.

Total Expenditures: \$30,604.62

Upon motion to approve the consent agenda, the expenditures will be approved.

Please contact me with any questions.

Report Criteria:

Detail report type printed

Check Issue Date	Check Number	Name	Description	Seq	Invoice Date	Check Amount	GL Account
10/12/2021	17562	Colorado Mountain News	obit for gabby	1	09/30/2021	547.00	105110
Total 538:						547.00	
10/12/2021	17578	The Flume	legal /ads	1	09/30/2021	79.80	106125
10/12/2021	17578		help wanted ad	2	09/30/2021	288.00	105630
Total 868:						367.80	
10/12/2021	17565	Hand Hotel	burro banquet	1	07/25/2021	775.00	105162
Total 1084:						775.00	
10/12/2021	17568	Main Street Garage	tires for 2019 ford	1	10/06/2021	479.96	105625
10/12/2021	17568		tires for 2019 ford	2	10/06/2021	479.96	517242
Total 1336:						959.92	
10/12/2021	17571	Mountain View Waste	2 yd 2 monthly	1	10/01/2021	39.00	517675
Total 1414:						39.00	
10/12/2021	17573	Postal Pros Southwest, Inc	water billing	1	10/04/2021	285.87	517218
Total 1699:						285.87	
10/12/2021	17574	Riverside Trophies	engraved name signs & ba	1	10/03/2021	75.00	105070
Total 1804:						75.00	
10/12/2021	17576	Silver Scoop Creamery	lunch for volunteer training	1	06/02/2021	80.00	105120
10/12/2021	17576		Ice Cream TGIFairplay con	1	08/27/2021	190.00	105110
Total 1912:						270.00	
10/12/2021	17579	Town of Fairplay	501 main	1	09/30/2021	303.20	105195
10/12/2021	17579		850 hathaway	1	09/30/2021	96.00	105186
10/12/2021	17579		600 front street	1	09/30/2021	36.00	105187
Total 2134:						435.20	
10/04/2021	17553	USABlueBook	water maint equip	1	09/20/2021	181.66	517465
Total 2176:						181.66	
10/04/2021	17554	Utility Notification Center	RTL Transmissions	1	09/30/2021	62.04	517455
10/04/2021	17554		RTL Transmissions	1	09/30/2021	63.36	517650
Total 2194:						125.40	
10/12/2021	17581	Xcel Energy	street lights	1	10/01/2021	839.18	105640
Total 2296:						839.18	

Check Issue Date	Check Number	Name	Description	Seq	Invoice Date	Check Amount	GL Account
10/12/2021	17577	South Park Ace & Lumber	Supplies	1	09/23/2021	56.97	105630
10/12/2021	17577		Supplies	2	09/23/2021	13.97	517465
10/12/2021	17577		Supplies	3	09/23/2021	41.15	105420
10/12/2021	17577		Supplies	4	09/23/2021	39.96	105027
10/12/2021	17577		Supplies	5	09/23/2021	79.99	105682
Total 2405:						232.04	
10/12/2021	17560	CARD SERVICES	Supplies	1	10/01/2021	513.99	105060
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	2	10/01/2021	293.82	105150
10/12/2021	17560		Food for meeting	3	10/01/2021	181.80	105070
10/12/2021	17560		web hosting	4	10/01/2021	27.98	105130
10/12/2021	17560		gabby service	5	10/01/2021	437.82	105110
10/12/2021	17560		Staff apprec party	6	10/01/2021	93.47	105110
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	7	10/01/2021	138.94	105085
10/12/2021	17560		volunteer gift	8	10/01/2021	125.00	105120
10/12/2021	17560		volunteer gift	9	10/01/2021	150.00	105120
10/12/2021	17560		Dues	10	10/01/2021	50.00	105015
10/12/2021	17560		Dot physical	11	10/01/2021	60.00	105635
10/12/2021	17560		uniforms	12	10/01/2021	219.56	105630
10/12/2021	17560		uniforms	13	10/01/2021	109.78	517480
10/12/2021	17560		uniforms	14	10/01/2021	109.78	517670
10/12/2021	17560		training	15	10/01/2021	265.97	105635
10/12/2021	17560		compactior	16	10/01/2021	1,095.85	105670
10/12/2021	17560		Food for training	17	10/01/2021	35.65	105635
10/12/2021	17560		lunch for crew	18	10/01/2021	62.02	105170
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	19	10/01/2021	10.84	105630
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	20	10/01/2021	10.83	517214
10/12/2021	17560		lunch for crew	21	10/01/2021	27.71	105630
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	22	10/01/2021	433.12	105625
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	23	10/01/2021	433.10	517242
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	24	10/01/2021	92.18	105027
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	25	10/01/2021	12.95	105027
10/12/2021	17560		Postage	26	10/01/2021	5.50	105130
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	27	10/01/2021	176.83	105030
10/12/2021	17560		Postage	28	10/01/2021	9.60	105171
10/12/2021	17560		Postage	29	10/01/2021	7.70	105162
10/12/2021	17560		Food for elem kids	30	10/01/2021	54.49	105110
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	31	10/01/2021	11.52	105445
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	32	10/01/2021	146.88	105060
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	33	10/01/2021	27.50	105450
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	34	10/01/2021	159.99-	105070
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	35	10/01/2021	34.23	105630
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	36	10/01/2021	21.47	517214
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	37	10/01/2021	95.97	105830
10/12/2021	17560		training	38	10/01/2021	200.00	517425
10/12/2021	17560		car wash	39	10/01/2021	12.50	105420
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	40	10/01/2021	8.47	105420
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	41	10/01/2021	601.32	105060
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	42	10/01/2021	601.38	517206
10/12/2021	17560		Supplies	43	10/01/2021	.08-	105070
Total 2503:						6,847.45	
10/12/2021	17564	Hahn Water Resources, LL	consulting	1	10/04/2021	4,675.00	517430

Check Issue Date	Check Number	Name	Description	Seq	Invoice Date	Check Amount	GL Account
Total 2509:						4,675.00	
10/04/2021	17550	CenturyLink	acct 719-836-4609 502B	1	09/19/2021	65.33	517470
10/04/2021	17550		7198362622355B	1	09/19/2021	521.99	105065
10/04/2021	17550		acct 82239760	1	09/24/2021	27.09	105065
Total 2614:						614.41	
10/12/2021	17569	Mike Stone	tip for burro banquet	1	07/25/2021	150.00	105162
Total 2784:						150.00	
10/12/2021	17561	Colorado Analytical Lab	water testing	1	10/05/2021	30.00	517475
10/12/2021	17561		water testing	1	10/07/2021	30.00	517475
Total 2864:						60.00	
10/04/2021	17552	Rise Broadband	internet	1	10/01/2021	118.00	517226
Total 2900:						118.00	
10/12/2021	17566	HASP	hasp water dues	1	10/01/2021	1,400.00	517440
Total 2903:						1,400.00	
10/12/2021	17563	Fairplay Auto Supply	supplies	1	09/30/2021	15.16	105420
10/12/2021	17563		supplies	2	09/30/2021	45.99	105625
10/12/2021	17563		supplies	3	09/30/2021	45.99	517242
Total 2948:						107.14	
10/12/2021	17567	Hunn Planning & Policy, LL	planning fees	1	10/01/2012	1,568.60	105105
Total 3183:						1,568.60	
10/12/2021	17570	Montrose Water Factory, L	bottled water	1	09/07/2021	17.50	105120
Total 3211:						17.50	
10/04/2021	17551	Internetwork Experts Corp.	computer maintenance	1	10/01/2021	46.75	105065
Total 3312:						46.75	
10/12/2021	17572	Park County Government	monthly internet	1	10/01/2021	105.00	517226
10/12/2021	17572		monthly internet	2	10/01/2021	52.50	105065
10/12/2021	17572		monthly internet	3	10/01/2021	52.50	105455
Total 3381:						210.00	
10/12/2021	17580	UniFirst	calibration	1	09/30/2021	88.70	517655
Total 3462:						88.70	
10/04/2021	17555	Warm Springs Consulting	contract	1	10/03/2021	4,500.00	517417
10/04/2021	17555		contract	1	10/03/2021	5,000.00	517627

Check Issue Date	Check Number	Name	Description	Seq	Invoice Date	Check Amount	GL Account
Total 3463:						<u>9,500.00</u>	
10/12/2021	17575	Sciacca, Janell	foor for work session	1	10/12/2021	<u>68.00</u>	105070
Total 3583:						<u>68.00</u>	
Grand Totals:						<u><u>30,604.62</u></u>	

Report Criteria:

Detail report type printed



Town of Fairplay
 400 Front Street • P.O. Box 267
 Fairplay, Colorado 80440
 (719) 836-2622 phone
 (719) 836-3279 fax
 www.fairplayco.us

STAFF REPORT

TO: Mayor and Board of Trustees

FROM: Janell Sciacca, Town Administrator

RE: New Business Item A – Sub-License Agreement for 401 Main Street (*Resolution No. 22, Series 2021*)

DATE: October 18, 2021

REQUEST:

Savor the Wild, LLC has submitted the attached proposal for temporary use of a portion of the parking lot at 401 Main Street to park a trailer and erect a tent in order to conduct on-site sales of frozen salmon.

BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS:

Jaymi Bethea, Co-owner of Savor the Wild, approached Staff inquiring about use of the lot at 401 Main Street. The Town leases this lot from Sam Mick for public parking and previously obtained approval from Mr. Mick for sub-lease uses such as this as is evidenced by the previous agreements the Board of Trustees approved annually with Off the Grid Food Truck beginning in 2018.

Ms. Bethea was advised the Board of Trustees would have to grant such use by formal action at a regular meeting. She was also advised of the fact there would be a monthly fee, requirement for insurance as well as need to obtain a Town business license and meet any signage requirements. The applicant has also provided the attached site plan, which is essentially the same area used by the previous lessee.

The applicant indicates they are 100% self-contained and require no utilities and there is no service or consumption of food on-site so there is no requirement for trash receptacles or portable toilets. Therefore, Staff suggests a use fee of \$100.00 per month through the end of 2021.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Town would realize minimal revenue from the lease and new business license in addition to small increase in sales tax.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board approve Resolution No. 22, Series 2021 as presented by motion, second and a roll call vote.

Attachments:

- Resolution No. 22, Series 2021
- Savor the Wild Proposal & Site Plan

Savor the Wild Parking Proposal
Request to the Town of Fairplay's Board of Trustees
Proposed by Co-owner Jaymi Bethea
Written Oct 7th, 2021

Proposal: My husband and I co-own the business "Savor the Wild" and are residents of Fairplay, CO. We run a "Farm to Table" style business where we sell our frozen, fully processed sockeye salmon fillets that we catch in Alaska. We have a 6'x12' enclosed trailer with freezers, generator, flag, and a 6x6 tent that we plan to take sales at. We are 100% self sustained and need No Utilities. We plan to park for a few hrs a day a few days a week for the next few months, and will not be leaving anything in the lot when we are not there. We are looking for permission to park at the old general store corner lot.

Fees & Insurance: We hope to minimize fees, being that we are a small local business in our first year of operating and will be needing no additional resources beyond the permission to park. We are covered under a general liability insurance and will add the town of Fairplay to our insurance, when approved. We have a Colorado LLC & business license and have applied for a Town of Fairplay business license. We are also licensed through the Department of Ag for Colorado to use our Legal for Trade scale.

Why: Our target customers are our fellow community members and we would like the central location at the old general store for the following reasons. We'd like to advertise our location through a few local portals, including the school district. This will allow intentional customers to find us. The common location at the corner makes us easy to find and will provide locals outside of our network visibility.

Timing: Our product arrived in CO on the 29th of September and we are looking to pop-up shop as soon as possible.

Employees and Health Standards: The only employees of Savor the Wild are the owners; Hayden Linscheid & Jaymi Bethea. Our product is to remain frozen through the point of sale and requires no food handling license.



TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO**RESOLUTION NO. 23
(Series of 2021)**

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO APPROVING A REVOCABLE SUB-LICENSE AGREEMENT WITH SAVOR THE WILD, LLC FOR TEMPORARY USE OF A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS 401 MAIN STREET, FAIRPLAY, COLORADO.

WHEREAS, the Town of was requested by Savor the Wild, LLC to grant usage of a portion of the leased parking lot at 401 Main Street for frozen salmon sales from mid-October 2021 to December, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Fairplay is allowed, through the lease of the property, to grant use of a portion of said property to Savor the Wild, LLC; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees recognizes the many benefits of allowing additional food sales in Town; and

WHEREAS, Savor the Wild, LLC has agreed to the terms of the revocable sub-license.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO that a revocable sub-license agreement, a copy of which is attached and fully incorporated herein as Exhibit A, is hereby authorized and approved and the Mayor and/or Town Administrator are authorized to execute same on behalf of the Town.

RESOLVED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 18th day of October, 2021.

TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO

Frank Just, Mayor

ATTEST:

Janell Sciacca, Town Clerk

REVOCABLE SUB-LICENSE AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 18th day of October, 2021, by and between Savor The Wild, LLC ("Lessee") and the Town of Fairplay, Colorado (the "Town").

For and in consideration of the sum of One-Hundred dollars (\$100.00) paid monthly by Lessee to the Town for each month of use, the covenants herein contained and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

SECTION 1. THE LICENSE

The Town leases the property commonly known and numbered as 401 Main Street, Fairplay, Colorado (the "Property"). Subject to all the terms and conditions hereto, the Town hereby grants to Lessee a license to occupy and use a portion the Property, as depicted in Exhibit A, for the purpose set forth in Section 2 herein.

SECTION 2. TERMS OF AGREEMENT

A portion of the Property, as depicted in Exhibit A, may be used and occupied by Lessee for the purpose of the placement and operation of a temporary food vending vehicle for a period of time, beginning October 18, 2021 and ending December 31, 2021 Lessee is required to pay the agreed upon fee for each month of usage on the 1st of each month. Lessee is required to place trash receptacles on the Property and may place tables, canopies, temporary signage and portable toilets on the Property as depicted on the attached map. No items, including the food trailer, placed on the Property by Lessee may block access to the parking lot, alley or sidewalk.

SECTION 3. TERMINATION

Either party may terminate this Agreement by giving written notice to the other party specifying the date of termination, such notice to be given not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date specified therein. Upon termination the Property shall be returned to its original condition.

SECTION 4. MAINTENANCE

Lessee shall, at its own expense, keep and maintain in good repair any fixtures or structures constructed, placed, operated or maintained on the Property and, within thirty (30) days of termination of this Agreement, shall remove such fixtures. Trash must be disposed of daily

SECTION 5. DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Lessee shall be responsible for all damage to the Property arising out of or resulting from the use of the Property by Lessee, its agents, employees, visitors, patrons and invitees. Lessee shall notify the Town immediately upon discovery of any damage to the Property. Lessee shall correct and repair the damage within one (1) week of notification or knowledge of the damage unless otherwise directed by the Town.

SECTION 6. INSURANCE

Lessee agrees to procure insurance coverage which includes and covers the Property that is the subject of this Agreement, and to name the Town as an additional insured thereon. Such insurance policy shall at a minimum include liability and property damage insurance, with policy limits for bodily injury and property damage in an amount to be agreed upon by the parties. A Certificate of Insurance showing the Town as an additional insured thereon shall be provided to the Town within thirty (30) days of execution of this Agreement. The failure to provide the Certificate of Insurance shall be grounds for immediate revocation of this License Agreement.

SECTION 7. NOTICES

Any notice given pursuant to this Agreement by either party to the other shall be in writing and mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

To the Town: Town of Fairplay
 901 Main Street
 P.O. Box 267
 Fairplay, CO 80440

To Lessor: Savor the Wild, LLC
 P.O. Box 441
 Alma, CO 80420

SECTION 8. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Agreement Binding. This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the heirs, successors and assigns of the parties hereto, subject to any other conditions and covenants contained herein.

B. Applicable Law. The laws of the State of Colorado and applicable federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations and guidelines shall govern this Agreement.

C. Amendment. This Agreement may not be amended except in writing by mutual agreement of the parties, nor may rights be waived except by an instrument in writing signed by the party charged with such waiver.

D. Headings. The headings of the sections of this Agreement are inserted for reference purposes only and are not restrictive as to content.

E. Assignment. Lessee may not assign or transfer this Agreement, except upon the express written authorization of the Town.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have duly executed this Agreement, effective the day and year first above written.

TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO

Frank Just, Mayor

ATTEST:

Janell Sciacca, Town Clerk

SAVOR THE WILD, LLC

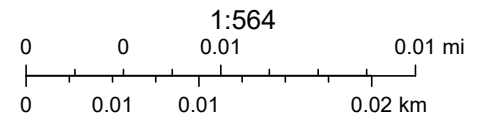
Jaymi Bethea

Hayden Linscheid



10/11/2021, 11:56:43 AM

Roads — LOCAL Parcel Public
 — ST HWY
 ○ Addresses Points □ Subdivisions



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Town of Fairplay
 400 Front Street • P.O. Box 267
 Fairplay, Colorado 80440
 (719) 836-2622 phone
 (719) 836-3279 fax
 www.fairplayco.us

STAFF REPORT

TO: Mayor and Board of Trustees

FROM: Janell Sciacca, Town Administrator

RE: New Business Item B – Colorado Opioids Settlement MOU (*Resolution No. 23, Series 2021*)

DATE: October 18, 2021

REQUEST:

The Attorney General's Office has notified local governments in Colorado via the attached letter that his office negotiated a settlement agreement with various pharmaceutical companies for their role in causing the Opioid epidemic in Colorado.

BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS:

Litigation by the Attorney General and Colorado Department of Law has resulted in a settlement with multiple pharmaceutical companies for abatement of the opioid crisis in Colorado. Legal claims will be released only when 95% of participation by local governments has been reached. The AG's office is requesting counties and municipalities approve the settlement and associated documents and return signed copies by November 5, 2021 in order to maximize our share of the settlement and begin put the funds to use in abating impacts in our community.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Undetermined.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board approve Resolution No. 23, Series 2021 approving a Colorado Opioids Settlement Memorandum of Understanding as presented by motion, second and a roll call vote.

Attachments:

- Resolution No. 23, Series 2021
- Colorado Opioid MOU
- Colorado Settlement MOU Summary
- Colorado Opioid Settlement MOU FAQ
- Settlement Participation Form
- Subdivision Settlement Participation Form
- Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement

PHIL WEISER
Attorney General

NATALIE HANLON LEH
Chief Deputy Attorney General

ERIC R. OLSON
Solicitor General

ERIC T. MEYER
Chief Operating Officer



RALPH L. CARR
COLORADO JUDICIAL CENTER
1300 Broadway, 10th Floor
Denver, Colorado 80203
Phone (720) 508-6000

STATE OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

October 1, 2021

Dear Commissioner, Mayor, Administrator, Manager and/or Attorney:

We are pleased to inform you that the Colorado Department of Law has come to an agreement with Colorado's local governments for distributing opioid settlement and recovery funds to local counties and municipalities. The attached Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is the product of a lengthy and complex negotiation between the Attorney General's Office, Colorado Counties, Inc. ("CCI"), Colorado Municipal League ("CML"), and many negotiating local governments detailing that distribution process.

As you may know, the State, as well as several Colorado local governments, have pursued litigation against various pharmaceutical companies for their role in causing the opioid epidemic in Colorado. That litigation recently resulted in settlements with Purdue Pharma, McKinsey & Co., Johnson & Johnson, AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson, resulting in up to approximately \$400 million in settlement funds for both the State and Colorado local governments to abate the opioid crisis.

To maximize the settlement funds within Colorado, it is important that all Colorado counties and municipalities participate in these settlements and the distribution process by signing the following four documents:

1. The MOU that lays out the allocation of Opioid recoveries in the State of Colorado;
2. The Subdivision Settlement Participation Form that releases subdivisions' legal claims against Johnson & Johnson;
3. The Subdivision Settlement Participation Form that releases subdivisions' legal claims against AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson; and
4. The Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement that ensures subdivisions' legal claims are released only when 95% participation by certain local governments has been reached. That 95% participation threshold is important because it triggers certain amounts of incentive payments under the settlements and signals to the settling pharmaceutical companies that the settlements have wide acceptance.

We are asking you to present the enclosed MOU, Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms, and Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement to the body or individual with authority to approve and execute the documents on behalf of your county or municipality. We request that you return the signed documents as detailed below by **November 5, 2021**. If you are unable to return the signed documents by this date, please contact Heidi Williams, Department of Law Director of Opioid Response, at Heidi.Williams@coag.gov. By promptly returning the signed documents, we will be able to put Colorado

and our local governments in a position to maximize our share of the settlements and begin putting the settlement funds to use abating the crisis in our communities.

Please email or mail the signed documents to either CCI or CML at the following addresses:

<p>For Counties: Colorado Counties, Inc. 800 Grant, Ste 500 Denver, CO 80203</p> <p>Email: Kyley Burress KBurress@ccionline.org Katie First KFirst@ccionline.org</p>	<p>For Municipalities: Colorado Municipal League 1144 N. Sherman St. Denver, CO 80203</p> <p>Email: opioidsettlement@cml.org</p>
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For more information about the opioid response funds, please check out our website at www.coag.gov/opioids. If you have any questions about the Colorado MOU, the settlements, or this letter, please contact Heidi Williams, Department of Law Director of Opioid Response, at Heidi.Williams@coag.gov.

Thank you for your partnership and commitment to Colorado.

Phil Weiser
Attorney General

TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO

RESOLUTION NO. 23, SERIES OF 2021

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO, APPROVING THE COLORADO OPIOIDS SETTLEMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

WHEREAS, the Board of the Town of Fairplay, Colorado, along with various other Colorado local governments and the State of Colorado, are party Plaintiffs in federal litigation against various pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors (party “Defendants”) regarding the national opioid crisis; and

WHEREAS, the Plaintiffs to the litigation in the State of Colorado anticipate one or more settlements with some of the Defendants in the federal litigation; and

WHEREAS, in anticipation of one or more settlements, the state of Colorado and various Colorado local governments have negotiated an agreement governing the allocation, distribution and expenditure of any settlement proceeds paid in connection with the opioid litigation; and

WHEREAS, on August 26, 2021, Colorado Attorney General Philip J. Weiser signed the attached MOU, together with MOU Exhibits A through G, governing the allocation, distribution, expenditure on behalf of the State of Colorado; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Fairplay, Colorado believes it to be in the best interest of the Town to approve the MOU, which will allow settlement proceeds to be used in Fairplay for services, programs and other purposes as set forth on Exhibit A to the MOU; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees strongly encourages all local municipalities in Park County, and other local governments throughout the State of Colorado to approve the MOU, as the number of participating local governments will directly affect the amount of the settlement proceeds.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO hereby formally adopts and approves the COLORADO OPIOIDS SETTLEMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU), together with Exhibits A through G, as signed and approved on August 26, 2021 by Colorado Attorney General Philip J. Weiser, and by such approval, the Town of Fairplay shall become a party to such MOU. The Mayor of the Board of Trustees for the Town of Fairplay is hereby authorized to execute any documents necessary to formalize this approval.

TOWN OF FAIRPLAY, COLORADO

ATTEST:

Frank Just, Mayor

Janell Sciacca, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Nina Williams, Town Attorney

**COLORADO OPIOIDS SETTLEMENT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
("MOU")**

Thursday, August 26, 2021

August 25, 2021 Attorney General version

A. Definitions

As used in this MOU:

1. "Approved Purpose(s)" shall mean forward-looking strategies, programming, and services to abate the opioid epidemic as identified by the terms of any Settlement. If a Settlement is silent on Approved Purpose(s), then Approved Purpose(s) shall mean those forward-looking strategies to abate the opioid epidemic identified in **Exhibit A** or any supplemental forward-looking abatement strategies added to **Exhibit A** by the Abatement Council. Consistent with the terms of any Settlement, "Approved Purposes" shall also include the reasonable administrative costs associated with overseeing and administering Opioid Funds from each of the four (4) Shares described in Section (B)(2). Reimbursement by the State or Local Governments for past expenses are not Approved Purpose(s). "Approved Purposes" shall include attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in the course of the opioid litigation that are paid through the process discussed below.
2. "County Area" shall mean a county in the State of Colorado plus the Local Governments, or portion of any Local Government, within that county.
3. "Effective Date" shall mean the date on which a court of competent jurisdiction, including any bankruptcy court, enters the first Settlement by order or consent decree. The Parties anticipate that more than one Settlement will be administered according to the terms of this MOU, but that the first entered Settlement will trigger the formation of the Abatement Council in Section (C) and the Regional Councils in Section (F)(5).¹
4. "General Abatement Fund Council," or "Abatement Council," shall have the meaning described in Section (C), below.

¹ For the avoidance of doubt, the McKinsey Settlement and any other Settlement that precedes the finalization of drafting this MOU are not considered a trigger for purposes of the calculation of "Effective Date."

5. “Local Government(s)” shall mean all counties in the State of Colorado and the municipalities, towns, and county and city municipal corporations that are listed in **Exhibit B**.
6. “National Opioid Settlement Administrative Fund” shall mean any fund identified by a Settlement for the national distribution of Opioid Funds.
7. “Opioid Funds” shall mean damage awards obtained through a Settlement.
8. “Opioid Settling Defendant” shall mean any person or entity, or its affiliates, that engages in or has engaged in the manufacture, marketing, promotion, distribution, or dispensing of licit opioids.
9. “Participating Local Government(s)” shall mean all Local Governments that sign this MOU, and if required under terms of a particular Settlement, who have executed a release of claims with the Opioid Settlement Defendant(s). For the avoidance of doubt, a Local Government must sign this MOU to become a “Participating Local Government.” Local Governments may designate the appropriate individual from their entity to sign the MOU.
10. “Party” or “Parties” shall mean the State and/or Participating Local Government(s).
11. “Qualified Settlement Fund Account,” or “QSF Account,” shall mean an account set up as a qualified settlement fund, 468b fund, as authorized by Treasury Regulations 1.468B-1(c) (26 CFR §1.468B-1).
12. “Regional Council” shall have the meaning described in Section (F)(5), below.
13. “Settlement” shall mean the negotiated resolution of legal or equitable claims against an Opioid Settling Defendant when that resolution has been jointly entered into by the State and the Participating Local Governments, or by any individual Party or collection of Parties that opt to subject their Settlement to this MOU. Unless otherwise directed by an order from a United States Bankruptcy Court, “Settlement” shall also include distributions from any liquidation under Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code or confirmed plan under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code that treats the claims of the State and Local Governments against an Opioid Settling Defendant.
14. “The State” shall mean the State of Colorado acting through its Attorney General and the Colorado Department of Law.

B. Allocation of Settlement Proceeds

1. All Opioid Funds shall be held in accordance with the terms of any Settlement. If a Settlement allows Opioid Funds to be held in a National Opioid Settlement Administrative Fund, then Opioid Funds shall be held in such National Opioid Settlement Administrative Fund. If a Settlement does not allow for Opioid Funds

to be held in a National Opioid Settlement Administrative Fund, Opioid Funds shall be held in a Colorado-specific QSF Account or, under the following limited circumstances, in the State’s Custodial Account: 1) if at the time of a Settlement, a Colorado-specific QSF Account is not yet established, although in such case, the Opioid Funds shall be transferred to the Colorado-specific QSF Account once it is established or 2) where the Abatement Fund Council determines Opioids Funds cannot be legally held in a Colorado-specific QSF Account. Regardless of whether Opioid Funds are held in a National Administrative Fund, a Colorado-specific QSF Account, or in the State’s Custodial Account, the Abatement Council shall appoint one of its members to serve as the point of contact in accordance Section (C)(4)(b)(i), below.

2. All Opioid Funds, at the time of a Settlement or at the time designated in the Settlement documents, shall be divided and distributed as follows:²
 - a. 10% directly to the State (“State Share”) for Approved Purposes in accordance with Section (D), below;
 - b. 20% directly to Participating Local Governments (“LG Share”) for Approved Purposes in accordance with Section (E), below;
 - c. 60% directly to Regions (“Regional Share”) for Approved Purposes in accordance with Section (F), below; and
 - d. 10% to specific abatement infrastructure projects (“Statewide Infrastructure Share”) for Approved Purposes in accordance with Section (G), below.
3. Distribution of the Shares in Section B(2)(a) – (d) shall be direct, meaning that funds held in accordance with Section B(1) shall be disbursed directly to the State, Participating Local Governments, Regions, and the Statewide Infrastructure Share according to the terms of this MOU.
4. All Opioid Funds, regardless of allocation, shall be used for Approved Purposes.
5. Participating Local Governments may elect to share, pool, or collaborate with their respective allocation of the LG or Regional Shares in any manner they choose, so long as such sharing, pooling, or collaboration is used for Approved Purposes and complies with the terms of this MOU and any Settlement.

C. General Abatement Fund Council

1. A General Abatement Fund Council (the “Abatement Council”), consisting of representatives appointed by the State and Participating Local Governments, shall

² This MOU treats multi-county health departments as county health departments for purposes of allocation and distribution of abatement proceeds and therefore multi-county health departments shall not receive any Opioid Funds directly. Third-Party Payors (“TPPs”) are not Parties to this MOU.

be created to ensure the distribution of Opioid Funds complies with the terms of any Settlement and to provide oversight of the Opioid Funds in accordance with the terms of this MOU.

2. **Membership:** The Abatement Council shall consist of the following thirteen (13) members, who shall serve in their official capacity only.
 - a. **State Members:** Seven (7) members shall be appointed by the State, as authorized volunteers of the State, as follows:
 - (i) A Chair to serve as a non-voting member, except in the event of a tie;
 - (ii) Two (2) members who are licensed professionals with significant experience in substance use disorders;
 - (iii) Three (3) members who are professionals with significant experience in prevention, education, recovery, treatment, criminal justice, rural public health issues, or government administration related to substance use disorders; and
 - (iv) One (1) member or family member affected directly by the opioid crisis.
 - b. **Local Government Members:** Six (6) members shall be appointed by the Participating Local Governments. Local Government Members shall be a County Commissioner, Mayor, City or Town Council Member, or a professional with significant experience in prevention, education, recovery, treatment, criminal justice, rural public health issues, or governmental administration related to substance use disorders. A Participating Local Government may determine which Local Government Members are eligible (or ineligible) to serve on the General Abatement Fund Council. County Commissioners, City or Town Council Members, and/or Mayors from the Regions identified in **Exhibit C** shall collaborate to appoint Local Government Members as follows:
 - (i) Two (2) Members from Regions 1, 5, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18;
 - (ii) Two (2) Members from Regions 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16; and
 - (iii) Two (2) Members from Regions 3, 4, 19.
 - c. **Terms:** The Abatement Council shall be established within ninety (90) days of the Effective Date. In order to do so, within sixty (60) days of the Effective Date, the State shall appoint the State Members in accordance with Section (C)(2)(a), and after conferral with the Local Governments, CCI and CML shall jointly appoint six (6) Local Government Members for an initial term not to exceed one year. Thereafter, Members shall be

appointed in accordance with this Section and Sections (C)(2)(a) and (b) and may serve no more than two (2) consecutive two-year terms, for a total of four (4) consecutive years. Except that, beginning in the second year only, two (2) State Members and two (2) Local Government members shall be appointed for a three-year term and may serve one consecutive two-year term thereafter. The Chair shall have no term but may be replaced at the State's discretion.

- (i) If a State or Local Government Member resigns or is otherwise removed from the Abatement Council prior to the expiration of their term, a replacement Member shall be appointed within sixty (60) days in accordance with Sections (C)(2)(a) and (b).
- (ii) If a Local Government Member vacancy exists for more than sixty (60) days, the State shall appoint a replacement Local Government Member to serve until the vacancy is filled in accordance with Section (C)(2)(b).

3. **Duties:** The Abatement Council is primarily responsible for ensuring that the distribution of Opioid Funds complies with the terms of this MOU. The Abatement Council is also responsible for oversight of Opioid Funds from the Regional Share in accordance with Section (F), below, and for developing processes and procedures for the distribution and oversight of Opioid Funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share in accordance with Section (G) below.
4. **Governance:** The Abatement Council shall draft its own bylaws or other governing documents, which must include appropriate conflict of interest and dispute resolution provisions, in accordance with the terms of this MOU and the following principles:
 - a. **Authority:** The Abatement Council does not have rulemaking authority. The terms of this MOU and any Settlement, as entered by any court of competent jurisdiction, including any bankruptcy court, control the authority of the Abatement Council and the Abatement Council shall not stray outside the bounds of the authority and power vested by this MOU and any Settlement.
 - b. **Administration:** The Abatement Council shall be responsible for an accounting of all Opioid Funds. The Abatement Council shall be responsible for releasing Opioid Funds in accordance with Section (B)(1) for the Regional and Statewide Infrastructure Shares in Sections (B)(2)(c) and (d) and shall develop policies and procedures for the release and oversight of such funds in accordance with Sections (F) and (G). Should the Abatement Council require assistance with providing an accounting of Opioid Funds, it may seek assistance from the State.

- (i) The Abatement Council shall appoint one of its members to serve as a point of contact for the purpose of communicating with the entity holding Opioid Funds in accordance with Section (B)(1) and in that role shall only act as directed by the Abatement Council.
- c. **Transparency:** The Abatement Council shall operate with all reasonable transparency and operate in a manner consistent with all Colorado laws relating to open records and meetings regardless of whether the Abatement Council is otherwise obligated to comply with them.
- (i) The Abatement Council shall develop a centralized public dashboard or other repository for the publication of expenditure data from any Party or Regional Council that receives Opioid Funds in accordance with Sections (D)-(G).
 - (ii) The Abatement Council may also require outcome related data from any Party or Regional Council that receives Opioid Funds in accordance with Sections (D)-(G) and may publish such outcome related data in the centralized public dashboard or other repository described above. In determining which outcome related data may be required, the Abatement Council shall work with all Parties and Regional Councils to identify appropriate data sets and develop reasonable procedures for collecting such data sets so that the administrative burden does not outweigh the benefit of producing such outcome related data.
 - (iii) For purposes of funding the centralized public dashboard or other repository described above, the Abatement Council shall make good faith efforts to seek funding from outside sources first, otherwise the State shall provide such funding.
- d. **Collaboration:** The Abatement Council shall facilitate collaboration between the State, Participating Local Governments, Regional Councils, and other stakeholders for the purposes of sharing data, outcomes, strategies, and other relevant information related to abating the opioid crisis in Colorado.
- e. **Decision Making:** The Abatement Council shall seek to make all decisions by consensus. In the event consensus cannot be achieved, unless otherwise required in this MOU, the Abatement Council shall make decisions by a majority vote of its Members. The Chair shall only vote in the event of a tie.
- f. **Due Process:** The Abatement Council shall develop the due process procedures required by Section (G)(3)(d) for Parties to dispute or challenge remedial actions taken by the Abatement Council for Opioid Funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share. The Abatement Council

shall also abide by the due process principles required by Section (F)(12)-(13) for Regions to dispute or challenge remedial actions taken by the Abatement Council for Opioid Funds from the Regional Share.

- g. **Legal Status:** The Abatement Council shall not constitute a separate legal entity.
- h. **Legal Representation:** To the extent permitted by law, the State shall provide legal counsel to State Members for all legal issues arising from those State Members' work on the Abatement Council. At all times, Local Government Members of the Abatement Council are entitled to receive legal representation from their respective governmental entities. In the event of a conflict, the Abatement Council and its members may retain the services of other legal counsel.
- i. **Compensation:** No member of the Abatement Council shall be compensated for their work related to the Abatement Council.

D. State Share

1. In accordance with Sections (B)(1) and (B)(2)(a), and the terms of any Settlement, the State Share shall be paid directly to the State in accordance with the terms of this Section (D).
2. The State maintains full discretion over distribution of the State Share anywhere within the State of Colorado, however, the State Share shall be used for Approved Purposes only. The State will work to reduce administrative costs as much as practicable.
3. On an annual basis, as determined by the Abatement Council, the State shall provide all expenditure data, including administrative costs, from the State Share to the Abatement Council for purposes of maintaining transparency in accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(i). The Abatement Council may require the State to provide additional outcome-related data in accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(ii) and the State shall comply with such requirements.
4. If the State disputes the amount of Opioid Funds it receives from the State Share, the State shall alert the Abatement Council within sixty (60) days of discovering the information underlying the dispute. Failure to alert the Abatement Council within this time frame shall not constitute a waiver of the State's right to seek recoupment of any deficiency in its State Share.

E. LG Share

1. In accordance with Sections (B)(1) and (B)(2)(b), and the terms of any Settlement, the LG Share shall be paid directly to Participating Local Governments in accordance with the terms of this Section (E).

2. Allocations to Participating Local Governments from the LG Share shall first be determined using the percentages shown in **Exhibit D**.
3. The LG Share for each County Area shall then be allocated among the county and the other Participating Local Governments within it. **Exhibit E** reflects the default allocation that will apply unless the Participating Local Governments within a County Area enter into a written agreement providing for a different allocation. The Participating Local Governments may elect to modify the allocation for a County Area in **Exhibit E**, but such modification to the allocation in **Exhibit E** shall not change a County Area's total allocation under Section (E)(2).
4. A Local Government that chooses not to become a Participating Local Government will not receive a direct allocation from the LG Share. The portion of the LG Share that would have been allocated to a Local Government that is not a Participating Local Government will instead be re-allocated to the Regional Share for the Region where the Local Government is located, in accordance with Section (F), below.
5. In the event a Participating Local Government dissolves or ceases to exist during the term of any Settlement, the allocation for that Participating Local Government from the LG Share shall be re-allocated as directed by any Settlement, and if not specified, be re-allocated to the Regional Share for the Region in which the Participating Local Government was located, in accordance with Section (F). If a Participating Local Government merges with another Participating Local Government, the allocation for that Participating Local Government from the LG Share shall be re-allocated as directed by any Settlement, and if not specified, shall be re-allocated to the successor Participating Local Government's allocation of the LG Share. If a Participating Local Government merges with a Local Government that is not a Participating Local Government, the allocation for that Participating Local Government from the LG Share shall be re-allocated as directed by any Settlement, and if not specified, be re-allocated to the Region in which the merging Participating Local Government was located, in accordance with Section (F), below.
6. A Participating Local Government may forego its allocation of the LG Share and direct its allocation to the Regional Share for the Region where the Participating Local Government is located, in accordance with Section (F) below, by affirmatively notifying the Abatement Council on an annual basis of its decision to forego its allocation of the LG Share. A Participating Local Government's election to forego its allocation of the LG Share shall carry over to the following year unless the Participating Local Government notifies the Abatement Council otherwise. If a Participating Local Government elects to forego its allocation of the LG Share, the Participating Local Government shall be excused from the reporting requirements required by Section (E)(8).
7. Participating Local Governments maintain full discretion over the distribution of their allocation of the LG Share anywhere within the State of Colorado, however,

all Participating Local Governments shall use their allocation from the LG Share for Approved Purposes only. Reasonable administrative costs for a Participating Local Government to administer its allocation of the LG Share shall not exceed actual costs or 10% of the Participating Local Government's allocation of the LG Share, whichever is less.

8. On an annual basis, as determined by the Abatement Council, all Participating Local Governments shall provide all expenditure data, including administrative costs, from their allocation of the LG Share to the Abatement Council for purposes of maintaining transparency in accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(i). The Abatement Council may require Participating Local Governments to provide additional outcome related data in accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(ii) and all Participating Local Governments shall comply with such requirements.
9. If any Participating Local Government disputes the amount of Opioid Funds it receives from its allocation of the LG Share, the Participating Local Government shall alert the Abatement Council within sixty (60) days of discovering the information underlying the dispute. Failure to alert the Abatement Council within this time frame shall not constitute a waiver of the Participating Local Government's right to seek recoupment of any deficiency in its LG Share.

F. Regional Share

1. In accordance with Sections (B)(1) and (B)(2)(c), and the terms of any Settlement, the Regional Share shall be paid to the Regions in accordance with the terms of this Section (F).
2. Participating Local Governments shall organize themselves into the Regions depicted in **Exhibit C**. Municipalities located in multiple Regions may join all or some of the Regions in which they are located according to **Exhibit C**.
3. Allocations to Regions will be distributed according to **Exhibit F**. For multi-county Regions, each Region's share listed in **Exhibit F** is calculated by summing the individual percentage shares listed in **Exhibit D** for the counties within that Region. The percentages in **Exhibit F** are based on the assumption that every Local Government in each Region becomes a Participating Local Government.
4. In the event a city, town, or other municipality that is a Participating Local Government merges, dissolves, or ceases to exist during the term of any Settlement, the allocation of the Regional Share owed to the Region in which that Participating Local Government existed shall be re-allocated as directed by any Settlement, and if not specified, shall not be modified from **Exhibit F**. If a county that is a Participating Local Government merges with another county within its Region, the allocation of the Regional Share owed to the Region in which that county existed shall be re-allocated as directed by any Settlement, and if not specified, shall not be modified from **Exhibit F**. If a county that is a Participating Local Government merges with a county in a different Region during the term of

any Settlement, the allocation of the Regional Share owed to the Region in which that county existed shall be re-allocated as directed by any Settlement, and if not specified, shall be re-allocated to the Region in which that Participating Local Government merged in accordance with **Exhibit F**.

5. Each Region must create its own Regional Council while giving consideration to the regional governance models illustrated in **Exhibit G**. The Regional Council must be formed by the Participating Local Governments within the Region and each Regional Council shall designate a fiscal agent for the Region. Regional fiscal agents shall be county or municipal governments only. All funds from the Regional Share shall be distributed to the Regional Council's identified fiscal agent for the benefit of the entire Region.
 - a. Subject to this Section F(5), each Region may draft its own intra-regional agreements, bylaws, or other governing documents to determine how the Regional Council will operate. However, each voting member of a Regional Council shall be an employee or elected official of a Participating Local Government within the applicable Region. In the case of Denver, the voting members of its Regional Council shall be appointed by the Mayor. In the case of Broomfield, the voting members of its Regional Council shall be appointed by the Broomfield City and County Manager.
 - b. The Region shall not receive any Opioid Funds from the Regional Share until the Region certifies to the Abatement Council that its Regional Council has been formed and a fiscal agent has been designated. Such certification shall be in a simple form adopted by the Region and may be made via email, so long as it includes the names and affiliations of the Regional Council's members and the designated fiscal agent.
 - c. If a Region does not form and certify its Regional Council and designate its fiscal agent within one-hundred and eighty (180) days of the Effective Date, the Abatement Council shall appoint members to the Region's Regional Council. Regional Council members appointed by the Abatement Council shall serve until the Region certifies the formation of its Regional Council to the Abatement Council.
 - d. A Region shall submit a renewed certification required by Section (F)(5)(b), above, when its membership changes.
 - e. If a membership vacancy exists on a Regional Council for more than ninety (90) days and the Regional Council is unable to fill the vacancy by its regular procedures during that time, the Abatement Council shall appoint a replacement member to serve until the Region fills the vacancy.

6. A Local Government that chooses not to become a Participating Local Government shall not receive any Opioid Funds from the Regional Share or participate in the Regional Councils described in Section (F)(5) above.
7. Each Regional Council shall make requests to the Abatement Council for Opioid Funds from their allocation of the Regional Share. Each Regional Council's request for Opioid Funds from the Regional Share shall be accompanied by a 2-year plan identifying the Approved Purposes for which the requested funds will be used by the Region anywhere within the State of Colorado. A Regional Council's 2-year plan may be amended so long as such amendments comply with the terms of this MOU and any Settlement. Any Regional Council may seek assistance from the Abatement Council for purposes of developing its 2-year plan.
8. Reasonable administrative costs for a Regional Council to administer its Region's allocation of the Regional Share shall not exceed actual costs or 10% of the Region's allocation of the Regional Share, whichever is less.
9. The Abatement Council shall release funds requested by a Regional Council in accordance with Section (B)(1) if the Regional Council's 2-year plan complies with the Approved Purposes, the terms of this MOU, and the terms of any Settlement. The Abatement Council shall not deny any funding request from a Regional Council on the basis that the Abatement Council does not approve or agree with the Approved Purposes for which a Regional Council requests Opioid Funds from the Regional Share. Nor may the Abatement Council hold up, delay, or make unreasonable requests for additional or supporting information of the Regional Council prior to releasing the requested Opioid Funds. The purpose of this MOU is to facilitate Opioid Funds to their intended recipients quickly and efficiently with minimal administrative procedure.
10. On an annual basis, as determined by the Abatement Council, each Regional Council's fiscal agent shall provide to the Abatement Council the Regional Council's expenditure data, including administrative costs, from their allocation of the Regional Share and certify to the Abatement Council that the Regional Council's expenditures were for Approved Purposes and complied with its 2-year plan. The Regional Council shall subject itself to an accounting at the Abatement Council's discretion.
 - a. The Abatement Council shall review a Regional Council's expenditure data and certification to ensure compliance with the Regional Council's 2-year plan, the Approved Purposes, and the terms of this MOU and any Settlement.
 - b. The Abatement Council shall publish the Regional Council's expenditure data, including administrative costs, from the Regional Share in accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(i). The Abatement Council may require Regional Councils to provide additional outcome related data in

accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(ii) and all Regional Councils shall comply with such requirements.

11. If any Regional Council disputes the amount of Opioid Funds it receives from its allocation of the Regional Share, the Regional Council shall alert the Abatement Council within sixty (60) days of discovering the information underlying the dispute. Failure to alert the Abatement Council within this time frame shall not constitute a waiver of the Regional Council's right to seek recoupment of any deficiency in its Regional Share.
12. If the Abatement Council has reason to believe a Region's expenditure of its allocation of the Regional Share did not comply with the Region's 2-year Plan, the Approved Purposes, the terms of this MOU or any Settlement, as described in this Section (F), or that the Region otherwise misused its allocation of the Regional Share, the Abatement Council may take remedial action against the alleged offending Region. Such remedial action is left to the discretion of the Abatement Council and may include but not be limited to, withholding future Opioids Funds owed to the offending Region or requiring the offending Region to reimburse improperly expended Opioid Funds to the Regional Share.
13. Within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the Abatement Council being formed, in accordance with Section (C)(2)(c) above, the Abatement Council shall develop and publish due process procedures for allowing a Region to challenge or dispute any remedial action taken by the Abatement Council, including timelines during which the Region may engage in such a challenge or dispute. Such due process procedures shall reflect, at a minimum, the following principles:
 - a. Upon learning of any conduct that may warrant remedial action against a Region, the Abatement Council shall first provide notice to the Region of the conduct at issue, provide the Region an opportunity to respond, and, if appropriate, cure the alleged offending conduct. If after providing the Region such notice and opportunities to respond and cure, the Abatement Council continues to believe remedial action is warranted, the Abatement Council may take such remedial action.
 - b. If the Abatement Council decides to take remedial action against an alleged offending Region, such action may only occur by a two-thirds supermajority vote of the Abatement Council. Thus, an Abatement Council made up of twelve (12) voting members requires a vote of eight (8) Members prior to taking remedial action against an alleged offending Region.
 - c. Prior to taking any remedial action against an alleged offending Region, the Abatement Council shall first provide notice to the alleged offending Region of the remedial action to be taken and the facts underlying such remedial action. The Abatement Council shall then provide the alleged

offending Region an opportunity to challenge or dispute the remedial action in accordance with, at a minimum, the principles below:

- i. The alleged offending Region may request revisions or modifications to the proposed remedial action;
 - ii. The alleged offending Region may submit a written response to and/or request a hearing before the Abatement Council, or a third-party hearing officer,³ regarding the alleged offending conduct and proposed remedial action; and
 - iii. After such written responses are submitted and reviewed and/or a hearing is conducted, the alleged offending Region may submit an appeal to the Abatement Council of the decision to take remedial action.
- d. Remedial actions taken by the Abatement Council, in accordance with the due process principles detailed above, shall be considered final non-appealable orders and offending Regions may not seek judicial relief from remedial action taken by the Abatement Council, except as provided in Section (H), below.
- e. Subject to Section (H)(2), below, if any Party(ies) believes the Abatement Council violated the terms of this MOU, such Party(ies) may seek to enforce the terms of this MOU.

14. If the Abatement Council has reason to believe a Region's conduct, or the conduct of any Participating Local Government or individual in that Region, amounts to a violation of any criminal law, the Abatement Council shall refer such matters to the appropriate authorities and may consider such conduct in its determination of any remedial action to be taken.

15. If the Abatement Council has reason to believe that an individual involved in the receipt or administration of Opioid Funds from the Regional Share has violated any applicable ethics rules or codes, the Abatement Council shall not attempt to adjudicate such a violation. In such instances, the Abatement Council shall lodge a complaint with the appropriate forum for handling such ethical matters, such as a local home rule municipality's ethics board.

16. Costs associated with the Abatement Council's distribution and oversight of the Regional Share, as described above in this Section (F), including costs associated with any remedial action by the Abatement Council, shall be paid from the Statewide

³ Only an alleged offending Region may request the appointment of a third-party hearing officer to review any written responses and conduct any requested hearings. If an alleged offending Region makes such a request, the Abatement Council has sole discretion to appoint the third-party hearing officer and the alleged offending Region shall bear the cost of such review and/or hearing by the third-party hearing officer.

Infrastructure Share. The Abatement Council shall make all good faith efforts to limit such costs to the greatest extent possible.

G. Statewide Infrastructure Share

1. In accordance with Sections B(1) and (B)(2)(d), and the terms of any Settlement, the Statewide Infrastructure Share shall be paid to any Party or Regional Council in accordance with this Section (G).
2. The purpose of the Statewide Infrastructure Share is to promote capital improvements and provide operational assistance for developing or improving the infrastructure necessary to abate the opioid crisis anywhere within the State of Colorado. The Statewide Infrastructure Share is intended to supplement Opioid Funds received by any Party or Region.
3. Prior to distributing any Opioid Funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share, the Abatement Council shall establish and publish policies and procedures for the distribution and oversight of the Statewide Infrastructure Share, including processes for Parties or Regions to apply for Opioid Funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share. The Abatement Council's policies and procedures shall, at a minimum, reflect the following principles:
 - a. Opioid Funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share shall be used for Approved Purposes only;
 - b. Opioid Funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share shall be paid directly to the appropriate state agencies (including but not limited to the Colorado Department of Law), Regional fiscal agents, or Participating Local Governments only;
 - c. Distribution and oversight of the Statewide Infrastructure Share shall comply with the terms of this MOU and any Settlement;
 - d. Appropriate processes for remedial action will be taken against Parties or Regions that misuse Opioid Funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share. Such processes shall include procedures for alleged offending Parties or Regions to challenge or dispute such remedial action; and
 - e. Limitations on administrative costs to be expended by recipients for administering Opioid Funds received from the Statewide Infrastructure Fund, not to exceed actual costs expended by the recipient or 10% of the amount received, whichever is less.
4. The distribution and oversight policies and procedures developed by the Abatement Council, in accordance with Section (G)(3), shall be non-appealable orders and no Party or Region may seek judicial relief related to the distribution and oversight of the Statewide Infrastructure Share.

5. On an annual basis, as determined by the Abatement Council, any Party or Regional Council that receives funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share shall provide all expenditure data, including administrative costs, related to any Opioid Funds it received from the Statewide Infrastructure Share and subject itself to an accounting as required by the Abatement Council. The Abatement Council shall publish all expenditure data from the Statewide Infrastructure Share in accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(i). The Abatement Council may require the Parties or Regional Councils that receive funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share to provide additional outcome related data in accordance with Section (C)(4)(c)(ii) and the Parties or Regional Councils shall comply with such requirements.
6. Costs associated with the Abatement Council's distribution and oversight of the Statewide Infrastructure Share, as described in this Section (G), shall be paid for from the Statewide Infrastructure Share. The Abatement Council shall make all good faith efforts to limit such costs to the greatest extent possible.

H. General Terms

1. All Parties and Regional Councils shall maintain all records related to the receipt and expenditure of Opioid Funds for no less than five (5) years and shall make such records available for review by the Abatement Council, any other Party or Regional Council, or the public. Records requested by the public shall be produced in accordance with Colorado's open records laws. Records requested by the Abatement Council or another Party or a Regional Council shall be produced within twenty-one (21) days of the date the record request was received. This requirement does not supplant any Party or Regional Council's obligations under Colorado's open records laws.
2. If any Party(ies) believes the Abatement Council has violated the terms of this MOU, the alleging Party(ies) may seek to enforce the terms of this MOU, provided the alleging Party(ies) first provides notice to the Abatement Council of the alleged violation and a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation. In such an enforcement action, the alleging Party(ies) may only seek to enforce the terms of the MOU against the State and the Participating Local Governments from which the Local Government Members of the Abatement Council were appointed and may only seek declaratory and/or injunctive relief. In defense of such an enforcement action, the State's Members of the Abatement Council shall be represented by the State and the Local Government Members shall be represented by the Participating Local Governments from which the Local Government Members were appointed. In the event of a conflict, the Abatement Council and its Members may seek outside representation to defend itself against such an enforcement action.
3. If any Party(ies) believes another Party(ies), not including the Abatement Council, violated the terms of this MOU, the alleging Party(ies) may seek to enforce the terms of this MOU in the court in which any applicable Settlement(s) was entered, provided the alleging Party(ies) first provide the alleged offending Party(ies)

notice of the alleged violation(s) and a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation(s). In such an enforcement action, any alleging Party or alleged offending Party(ies) may be represented by their respective public entity in accordance with Colorado law.

4. Nothing in this MOU shall be interpreted to waive the right of any Party to seek judicial relief for conduct occurring outside the scope of this MOU that violates any Colorado law. In such an action, the alleged offending Party(ies), including the Abatement Council, may be represented by their respective public entities in accordance with Colorado law. In the event of a conflict, any Party, including the Abatement Council and its Members, may seek outside representation to defend itself against such an action.
5. If any Party(ies) believes another Party(ies), Region(s), or individual(s) involved in the receipt, distribution, or administration of Opioids Funds has violated any applicable ethics codes or rules, a complaint shall be lodged with the appropriate forum for handling such matters, such as a local home rule municipality's ethics board.
6. If any Party(ies) believes another Party(ies), Region(s), or individual(s) involved in the receipt, distribution, or administration of Opioid Funds violated any Colorado criminal law, such conduct shall be reported to the appropriate criminal authorities.
7. Venue for any legal action related to this MOU shall be in a court of competent jurisdiction where any applicable Settlement(s) is entered.
8. Because recovery under the terms of different Settlement(s) may vary depending on the number of Parties required to effectuate a Settlement, the Parties may conditionally agree to sign on to the MOU through a letter of intent, resolution or similar written statement, declaration or pronouncement declaring their intent to sign on to the MOU if the threshold for Party participation in a specific Settlement is achieved.⁴
9. This MOU may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument. The Parties approve the use of electronic signatures for execution of this MOU. All use of electronic signatures shall be governed by the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, C.R.S. §§ 24-71.3-101, *et seq.* The Parties agree not to deny the legal effect or enforceability of the MOU solely because it is in electronic form or

⁴ For instance, the July 21, 2021 "Distributor Settlement Agreement" includes a "Subdivision Settlement Agreement Form" that, once filled out and executed, is meant to indicate that Local Government's (or Subdivision's) election to participate in that Distributor Settlement and also, to require that Local Government to take steps to formally release any claim it may have against the Settling Distributors. With regard to the Distributor Settlement Agreement or any other Settlements that include a form similar to the Subdivision Settlement Agreement Form, the Parties may still conditionally agree to sign on to the MOU if, for instance, the threshold for Party participation in a specific Settlement is achieved.

because an electronic record was used in its formation. The Parties agree not to object to the admissibility of the MOU in the form of an electronic record, or a paper copy of an electronic document, or a paper copy of a document bearing an electronic signature, on the ground that it is an electronic record or electronic signature or that it is not in its original form or is not an original.

10. Each party represents that all procedures necessary to authorize such Party's execution of this MOU have been performed and that the person signing for such Party has been authorized to execute the MOU.

I. Payment of Counsel and Litigation Expenses Through a Back-Stop Fund

1. Some Settlements, including the McKesson Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc., and AmerisourceBergen Corporation ("Distributor") and Johnson & Johnson/Janssen ("J&J") settlements, may provide for the payment of all or a portion of the fees and litigation expenses owed by Participating Local Governments to counsel specifically retained to file suit in the opioid litigation. If any Settlement is insufficient to cover the fee obligations of the Participating Local Governments (as discussed and modified by Judge Polster's Order of August 6 regarding fees for the Distributor and J&J settlements), the deficiencies will be covered as set forth in further detail below.
2. The Parties also recognize that, as in the Distributor and J&J settlements, certain Opioid Settling Defendants may offer premiums benefiting the entire state of Colorado when Participating Local Governments agree to the Settlement(s), thereby settling their claims in their on-going lawsuits. For example, below is the chart illustrating how Incentive Payment B (a 25% premium to the entire state) works in the Distributor Settlement at Section IV.F.2.b (p. 20):

Percentage of Litigating Subdivision Population that is Incentive B Eligible Subdivision Population⁵	Incentive Payment B Eligibility Percentage
Up to 85%	0%
85%+	30%
86+	40%
91+	50%
95+	60%
99%+	95%
100%	100%

3. If the court in *In Re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, MDL No. 2804 (N.D. Ohio), or if a Settlement establishes a common benefit fund or similar device to compensate attorneys for services rendered and expenses incurred that have benefited plaintiffs generally in the litigation (the "Common Benefit Fund"),

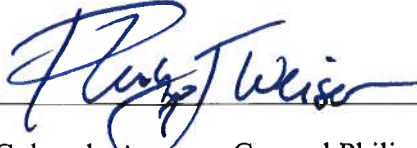
and/or requires certain governmental plaintiffs to pay a share of their recoveries from defendants into the Common Benefit Fund (“Court-Ordered Common Benefit Fund Assessment”), then the Participating Local Governments shall be required to first seek to have their attorneys’ fees and expenses paid through the Common Benefit Fund.

4. For the Distributor and J&J settlements only, counsel for Participating Local Governments shall have their expenses otherwise recoverable from Colorado Participating Local Governments compensated only through the Common Benefit Fund(s) established in those settlement(s). For the avoidance of doubt, counsel for Participating Local Governments may recover their attorneys’ fees through the Distributor and J&J settlements and through the other applicable provisions of this Section (I).
5. In addition, as a means of covering any deficiencies in paying counsel for Participating Local Governments, a supplemental Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund shall be established. The Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund is to be used to compensate counsel for Participating Local Governments that filed an initial complaint in the opioid litigation by September 1, 2020 (“Litigating Participating Local Governments”).
6. Payments out of the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund shall be determined by a committee (the “Opioid Fee and Expense Committee”). The Opioid Fee and Expense Committee shall consist of the following five (5) members:
 - a. One (1) member appointed by CCI from a litigating county or from a litigating county and city municipal corporation;
 - b. One (1) member appointed by CML from a litigating city;
 - c. One (1) member appointed jointly by CCI and CML from a non-litigating county or city;
 - d. One (1) member appointed by the Attorney General’s Office; and
 - e. One (1) neutral member jointly appointed by all of the other members listed above.
7. The Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund shall be funded as follows from any Settlement, excluding settlements involving McKinsey and payments resulting from the Purdue or Mallinckrodt bankruptcy. For purposes only of calculating the funding of the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund, the Parties deem 58% of the total LG Share and Regional Share to be attributable to the Litigating Local Governments. The Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund shall be funded by 8.7% of the total LG Share and 4.35% of the total Regional Share at the time such funds are actually received. No funds deposited into the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund will be taken from the Statewide Infrastructure Share or State Share.

8. Counsel for Litigating Participating Local Governments may apply to the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund only after applying to the Common Benefit Fund.
9. Counsel for Litigating Participating Local Governments may apply to the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund for only a shortfall – that is, the difference between what their fee agreements would entitle them to (as limited by this Section (I)) minus what they have already collected from the Common Benefit Fund (including both the “common benefit” and “contingency fee” calculations, if any). If they receive fees/costs for common benefit work in the national fee fund, these fees/costs will be allocated proportionately across all their local government opioid clients based on the allocation model used in the Negotiation Class website to allocate the appropriate portion to Colorado clients.
10. Counsel for Litigating Participating Local Governments are limited to being paid, at most, and assuming adequate funds are available in any Common Benefit Fund and Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund, fees in an amount equal to 15% of the LG Share and 7.5% of the Regional Share attributable to their Colorado clients.
11. Any funds remaining in the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund in excess of the amounts needed to cover the fees and litigation expenses owed by Litigating Participating Local Governments to their respective counsel shall revert to the Participating Local Governments according to the allocations described in Sections (E) and (F). Every two years, the Opioid Fee and Expense Committee shall assess the amount remaining in the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund to determine if it is overfunded.
12. Despite the fact that a litigating entity bonus benefits the entire state, no portion of the State Share shall be used to fund the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund or in any other way to fund any Participating Local Government’s attorneys’ fees and expenses. Because the state did not hire outside counsel, any funds for attorneys fees that the state receives from the J&J and Distributor settlement will be deposited into the State Share.
13. To participate in the Colorado Attorney Fee Back-Stop Fund, counsel must follow the requirements of C.R.S. § 13-17-304.

This Colorado Opioids Settlement Memorandum of Understanding is signed

this 26 day of August, 2021 by:



Colorado Attorney General Philip J. Weiser

This **Colorado Opioids Settlement Memorandum of Understanding** is signed
this ___ day of _____, _____ by:

Name & Title _____

On behalf of _____

Exhibit A

POTENTIAL OPIOID ABATEMENT APPROVED PURPOSES

I. TREATMENT

A. TREATMENT OF OPIOID USE DISORDER AND ITS EFFECTS

1. Expand availability of treatment, including Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), for Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and any co-occurring substance use or mental health issues.
2. Supportive housing, all forms of FDA-approved MAT, counseling, peer-support, recovery case management and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it.
3. Treatment of mental health trauma issues that resulted from the traumatic experiences of the opioid user (e.g., violence, sexual assault, human trafficking) and for family members (e.g., surviving family members after an overdose or overdose fatality).
4. Expand telehealth to increase access to OUD treatment, including MAT, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services.
5. Fellowships for addiction medicine specialists for direct patient care, instructors, and clinical research for treatments.
6. Scholarships for certified addiction counselors.
7. Clinicians to obtain training and a waiver under the federal Drug Addiction Treatment Act to prescribe MAT for OUD.
8. Training for health care providers, students, and other supporting professionals, such as peer recovery coaches/recovery outreach specialists, including but not limited to training relating to MAT and harm reduction.
9. Dissemination of accredited web-based training curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry's Provider Clinical Support Service-Opioids web-based training curriculum and motivational interviewing.
10. Development and dissemination of new accredited curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry's Provider Clinical Support Service Medication-Assisted Treatment.
11. Development of a multistate/nationally accessible database whereby health care providers can list currently available in-patient and out-patient OUD treatment services that are accessible on a real-time basis.

12. Support and reimburse services that include the full American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) continuum of care for OUD.
13. Improve oversight of Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) to assure evidence-informed practices such as adequate methadone dosing.

B. INTERVENTION

1. Ensure that health care providers are screening for OUD and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat (or refer, if necessary) a patient for OUD treatment.
2. Fund Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs to reduce the transition from use to disorder.
3. Training and long-term implementation of SBIRT in key systems (health, schools, colleges, criminal justice, and probation), with a focus on the late adolescence and young adulthood when transition from misuse to opioid disorder is most common.
4. Purchase automated versions of SBIRT and support ongoing costs of the technology.
5. Training for emergency room personnel treating opioid overdose patients on post-discharge planning, including community referrals for MAT, recovery case management and/or support services.
6. Support work of Emergency Medical Systems, including peer support specialists, to connect individuals to treatment or other appropriate services following an opioid overdose or other opioid-related adverse event.
7. Create school-based contacts whom parents can engage to seek immediate treatment services for their child.
8. Develop best practices on addressing OUD in the workplace.
9. Support assistance programs for health care providers with OUD.
10. Engage non-profits and faith community as a system to support outreach for treatment.

C. CRIMINAL-JUSTICE-INVOLVED PERSONS

1. Address the needs of persons involved in the criminal justice system who have OUD and any co-occurring substance use disorders or mental health (SUD/MH) issues.

2. Support pre-arrest diversion and deflection strategies for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH issues, including established strategies such as:
 - a. Self-referral strategies such as Angel Programs or the Police Assisted Addiction Recovery Initiative (PAARI);
 - b. Active outreach strategies such as the Drug Abuse Response Team (DART) model;
 - c. “Naloxone Plus” strategies, which work to ensure that individuals who have received Naloxone to reverse the effects of an overdose are then linked to treatment programs;
 - d. Officer prevention strategies, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model; or
 - e. Officer intervention strategies such as the Leon County, Florida Adult Civil Citation Network.
3. Support pre-trial services that connect individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH issues to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, and related services.
4. Support treatment and recovery courts for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH issues, but only if they provide referrals to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT.
5. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH issues who are incarcerated, on probation, or on parole.
6. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate re-entry services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH issues who are leaving jail or prison or who have recently left jail or prison.
7. Support critical time interventions (CTI), particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis OUD/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings.

D. WOMEN WHO ARE OR MAY BECOME PREGNANT

1. Evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery, and prevention services for pregnant women or women who could become pregnant and have OUD.
2. Training for obstetricians and other healthcare personnel that work with pregnant women and their families regarding OUD treatment.

3. Other measures to address Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, including prevention, care for addiction and education programs.
4. Child and family supports for parenting women with OUD.
5. Enhanced family supports and child care services for parents receiving treatment for OUD.

E. PEOPLE IN TREATMENT AND RECOVERY

1. The full continuum of care of recovery services for OUD and any co-occurring substance use or mental health issues, including supportive housing, residential treatment, medical detox services, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services.
2. Identifying successful recovery programs such as physician, pilot, and college recovery programs, and providing support and technical assistance to increase the number and capacity of high-quality programs to help those in recovery.
3. Training and development of procedures for government staff to appropriately interact and provide social and other services to current and recovering opioid users, including reducing stigma.
4. Community-wide stigma reduction regarding treatment and support for persons with OUD, including reducing the stigma on effective treatment.
5. Engaging non-profits and faith community as a system to support family members in their efforts to help the opioid user in the family.

II. PREVENTION

F. PRESCRIBING PRACTICES

1. Training for health care providers regarding safe and responsible opioid prescribing, dosing, and tapering patients off opioids.
2. Academic counter-detailing.
3. Continuing Medical Education (CME) on prescribing of opioids.
4. Support for non-opioid pain treatment alternatives, including training providers to offer or refer to multi-modal, evidence-informed treatment of pain.
5. Fund development of a multistate/national prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) that permits information sharing while providing appropriate safeguards on sharing of private information, including but not limited to:

- a. Integration of PDMP data with electronic health records, overdose episodes, and decision support tools for health care providers relating to OUD.
 - b. Ensuring PDMPs incorporate available overdose/naloxone deployment data, including the United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Medical Technician overdose database.
6. Educating dispensers on appropriate opioid dispensing.

G. MISUSE OF OPIOIDS

1. Corrective advertising/affirmative public education campaigns.
2. Public education relating to drug disposal.
3. Drug take-back disposal or destruction programs.
4. Fund community anti-drug coalitions that engage in drug-abuse prevention efforts.
5. School-based programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing drug misuse and seem likely to be effective in preventing the uptake and use of opioids.
6. Support community coalitions in implementing evidence-informed prevention, such as reduced social access and physical access, stigma reduction – including staffing, educational campaigns, or training of coalitions in evidence-informed implementation.
7. School and community education programs and campaigns for students, families, school employees, school athletic programs, parent-teacher and student associations, and others.
8. Engaging non-profits and faith community as a system to support prevention.

H. OVERDOSE DEATHS AND OTHER HARMS

1. Increasing availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses to first responders, overdose patients, opioid users, families and friends of opioid users, schools, community navigators and outreach workers, drug offenders upon release from jail/prison, and other members of the general public.
2. Training and education regarding naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, patients taking opioids, families, schools, and other members of the general public.

3. Developing data tracking software and applications for overdoses/naloxone revivals.
4. Public education relating to emergency responses to overdoses.
5. Free naloxone for anyone in the community.
6. Public education relating to immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
7. Educating first responders regarding the existence and operation of immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
8. Syringe service programs, including supplies, staffing, space, peer support services, and the full range of harm reduction and treatment services provided by these programs.
9. Expand access to testing and treatment for infectious diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis C resulting from intravenous opioid use.

III. ADDITIONAL AREAS

I. SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

1. Support for children's services: Fund additional positions and services, including supportive housing and other residential services, relating to children being removed from the home and/or placed in foster care due to custodial opioid use.

J. FIRST RESPONDERS

1. Law enforcement expenditures relating to the opioid epidemic.
2. Educating first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs.
3. Increase electronic prescribing to prevent diversion and forgery.

K. COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

1. Regional planning to identify goals for opioid reduction and support efforts or to identify areas and populations with the greatest needs for treatment intervention services.
2. Government dashboard to track key opioid-related indicators and supports as identified through collaborative community processes.

L. STAFFING AND TRAINING

1. Funding for programs and services regarding staff training and networking to improve staff capability to abate the opioid crisis.
2. Support infrastructure and staffing for collaborative cross-systems coordination to prevent opioid misuse, prevent overdoses, and treat those with OUD (e.g., health care, primary care, pharmacies, PDMPs, etc.).

M. RESEARCH

1. Funding opioid abatement research.
2. Research improved service delivery for modalities such as SBIRT that demonstrate promising but mixed results in populations vulnerable to OUD.
3. Support research for novel harm reduction and prevention efforts such as the provision of fentanyl test strips.
4. Support for innovative supply-side enforcement efforts such as improved detection of mail-based delivery of synthetic opioids.
5. Expanded research for swift/certain/fair models to reduce and deter opioid misuse within criminal justice populations that build upon promising approaches used to address other substances (e.g. Hawaii HOPE and Dakota 24/7).
6. Research expanded modalities such as prescription methadone that can expand access to MAT.

N. OTHER

1. Administrative costs for any of the approved purposes on this list.

Exhibit B

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Adams County	Adams	County	
Arvada	Adams	City	2 counties
Aurora	Adams	City	3 counties
Bennett	Adams	City	2 counties
Brighton	Adams	City	2 counties
Commerce City	Adams	City	
Federal Heights	Adams	City	
Lochbuie	Adams	City	2 counties
Northglenn	Adams	City	2 counties
Thornton	Adams	City	2 counties
Westminster	Adams	City	2 counties
Alamosa County	Alamosa	County	
Alamosa	Alamosa	City	
Hooper	Alamosa	City	
Arapahoe County	Arapahoe	County	
Aurora	Arapahoe	City	3 counties
Bennett	Arapahoe	City	2 counties
Bow Mar	Arapahoe	City	2 counties
Centennial	Arapahoe	City	
Cherry Hills Village	Arapahoe	City	
Columbine Valley	Arapahoe	City	
Deer Trail	Arapahoe	City	
Englewood	Arapahoe	City	
Foxfield	Arapahoe	City	
Glendale	Arapahoe	City	
Greenwood Village	Arapahoe	City	
Littleton	Arapahoe	City	3 counties
Sheridan	Arapahoe	City	
Archuleta County	Archuleta	County	
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	City	
Baca County	Baca	County	
Campo	Baca	City	
Pritchett	Baca	City	
Springfield	Baca	City	
Two Buttes	Baca	City	
Vilas	Baca	City	
Walsh	Baca	City	
Bent County	Bent	County	
Las Animas	Bent	City	
Boulder County	Boulder	County	
Boulder	Boulder	City	
Erie	Boulder	City	2 counties
Jamestown	Boulder	City	
Lafayette	Boulder	City	

Colorado Local Governments*

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Longmont	Boulder	City	2 counties
Louisville	Boulder	City	
Lyons	Boulder	City	
Nederland	Boulder	City	
Superior	Boulder	City	2 counties
Ward	Boulder	City	
Broomfield	Broomfield	City/County	
Chaffee County	Chaffee	County	
Buena Vista	Chaffee	City	
Poncha Springs	Chaffee	City	
Salida	Chaffee	City	
Cheyenne County	Cheyenne	County	
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	City	
Kit Carson	Cheyenne	City	
Clear Creek County	Clear Creek	County	
Central City	Clear Creek	City	2 counties
Empire	Clear Creek	City	
Georgetown	Clear Creek	City	
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	City	
Silver Plume	Clear Creek	City	
Conejos County	Conejos	County	
Antonito	Conejos	City	
La Jara	Conejos	City	
Manassa	Conejos	City	
Romeo	Conejos	City	
Sanford	Conejos	City	
Costilla County	Costilla	County	
Blanca	Costilla	City	
San Luis	Costilla	City	
Crowley County	Crowley	County	
Crowley	Crowley	City	
Olney Springs	Crowley	City	
Ordway	Crowley	City	
Sugar City	Crowley	City	
Custer County	Custer	County	
Silver Cliff	Custer	City	
Westcliffe	Custer	City	
Delta County	Delta	County	
Cedaredge	Delta	City	
Crawford	Delta	City	
Delta	Delta	City	
Hotchkiss	Delta	City	
Orchard City	Delta	City	
Paonia	Delta	City	

Colorado Local Governments*

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Denver	Denver	City/County	
Dolores County	Dolores	County	
Dove Creek	Dolores	City	
Rico	Dolores	City	
Douglas County	Douglas	County	
Aurora	Douglas	City	3 counties
Castle Pines	Douglas	City	
Castle Rock	Douglas	City	
Larkspur	Douglas	City	
Littleton	Douglas	City	3 counties
Lone Tree	Douglas	City	
Parker	Douglas	City	
Eagle County	Eagle	County	
Avon	Eagle	City	
Basalt	Eagle	City	2 counties
Eagle	Eagle	City	
Gypsum	Eagle	City	
Minturn	Eagle	City	
Red Cliff	Eagle	City	
Vail	Eagle	City	
El Paso County	El Paso	County	
Calhan	El Paso	City	
Colorado Springs	El Paso	City	
Fountain	El Paso	City	
Green Mountain Falls	El Paso	City	2 counties
Manitou Springs	El Paso	City	
Monument	El Paso	City	
Palmer Lake	El Paso	City	
Ramah	El Paso	City	
Elbert County	Elbert	County	
Elizabeth	Elbert	City	
Kiowa	Elbert	City	
Simla	Elbert	City	
Fremont County	Fremont	County	
Brookside	Fremont	City	
Cañon City	Fremont	City	
Coal Creek	Fremont	City	
Florence	Fremont	City	
Rockvale	Fremont	City	
Williamsburg	Fremont	City	
Garfield County	Garfield	County	
Carbondale	Garfield	City	
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	City	
New Castle	Garfield	City	

Colorado Local Governments*

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Parachute	Garfield	City	
Rifle	Garfield	City	
Silt	Garfield	City	
Gilpin County	Gilpin	County	
Black Hawk	Gilpin	City	
Central City	Gilpin	City	2 counties
Grand County	Grand	County	
Fraser	Grand	City	
Granby	Grand	City	
Grand Lake	Grand	City	
Hot Sulphur Springs	Grand	City	
Kremmling	Grand	City	
Winter Park	Grand	City	
Gunnison County	Gunnison	County	
Crested Butte	Gunnison	City	
Gunnison	Gunnison	City	
Marble	Gunnison	City	
Mount Crested Butte	Gunnison	City	
Pitkin	Gunnison	City	
Hinsdale County	Hinsdale	County	
Lake City	Hinsdale	City	
Huerfano County	Huerfano	County	
La Veta	Huerfano	City	
Walsenburg	Huerfano	City	
Jackson County	Jackson	County	
Walden	Jackson	City	
Jefferson County	Jefferson	County	
Arvada	Jefferson	City	2 counties
Bow Mar	Jefferson	City	2 counties
Edgewater	Jefferson	City	
Golden	Jefferson	City	
Lakeside	Jefferson	City	
Lakewood	Jefferson	City	
Littleton	Jefferson	City	3 counties
Morrison	Jefferson	City	
Mountain View	Jefferson	City	
Superior	Jefferson	City	2 counties
Westminster	Jefferson	City	2 counties
Wheat Ridge	Jefferson	City	
Kiowa County	Kiowa	County	
Eads	Kiowa	City	
Haswell	Kiowa	City	
Sheridan Lake	Kiowa	City	
Kit Carson County	Kit Carson	County	

Colorado Local Governments*

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Bethune	Kit Carson	City	
Burlington	Kit Carson	City	
Flagler	Kit Carson	City	
Seibert	Kit Carson	City	
Stratton	Kit Carson	City	
Vona	Kit Carson	City	
La Plata County	La Plata	County	
Bayfield	La Plata	City	
Durango	La Plata	City	
Ignacio	La Plata	City	
Lake County	Lake	County	
Leadville	Lake	City	
Larimer County	Larimer	County	
Berthoud	Larimer	City	2 counties
Estes Park	Larimer	City	
Fort Collins	Larimer	City	
Johnstown	Larimer	City	2 counties
Loveland	Larimer	City	
Timnath	Larimer	City	2 counties
Wellington	Larimer	City	
Windsor	Larimer	City	2 counties
Las Animas County	Las Animas	County	
Aguilar	Las Animas	City	
Branson	Las Animas	City	
Cokedale	Las Animas	City	
Kim	Las Animas	City	
Starkville	Las Animas	City	
Trinidad	Las Animas	City	
Lincoln County	Lincoln	County	
Arriba	Lincoln	City	
Genoa	Lincoln	City	
Hugo	Lincoln	City	
Limon	Lincoln	City	
Logan County	Logan	County	
Crook	Logan	City	
Fleming	Logan	City	
Illiff	Logan	City	
Merino	Logan	City	
Peetz	Logan	City	
Sterling	Logan	City	
Mesa County	Mesa	County	
Collbran	Mesa	City	
De Beque	Mesa	City	
Fruita	Mesa	City	

Colorado Local Governments*

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Grand Junction	Mesa	City	
Palisade	Mesa	City	
Mineral County	Mineral	County	
City of Creede	Mineral	City	
Moffat County	Moffat	County	
Craig	Moffat	City	
Dinosaur	Moffat	City	
Montezuma County	Montezuma	County	
Cortez	Montezuma	City	
Dolores	Montezuma	City	
Mancos	Montezuma	City	
Montrose County	Montrose	County	
Montrose	Montrose	City	
Naturita	Montrose	City	
Nucla	Montrose	City	
Olathe	Montrose	City	
Morgan County	Morgan	County	
Brush	Morgan	City	
Fort Morgan	Morgan	City	
Hillrose	Morgan	City	
Log Lane Village	Morgan	City	
Wiggins	Morgan	City	
Otero County	Otero	County	
Cheraw	Otero	City	
Fowler	Otero	City	
La Junta	Otero	City	
Manzanola	Otero	City	
Rocky Ford	Otero	City	
Swink	Otero	City	
Ouray County	Ouray	County	
Ouray	Ouray	City	
Ridgway	Ouray	City	
Park County	Park	County	
Alma	Park	City	
Fairplay	Park	City	
Phillips County	Phillips	County	
Haxtun	Phillips	City	
Holyoke	Phillips	City	
Paoli	Phillips	City	
Pitkin County	Pitkin	County	
Aspen	Pitkin	City	
Basalt	Pitkin	City	2 counties
Snowmass Village	Pitkin	City	
Prowers County	Prowers	County	

Colorado Local Governments*

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Granada	Prowers	City	
Hartman	Prowers	City	
Holly	Prowers	City	
Lamar	Prowers	City	
Wiley	Prowers	City	
Pueblo County	Pueblo	County	
Boone	Pueblo	City	
Pueblo	Pueblo	City	
Rye	Pueblo	City	
Rio Blanco County	Rio Blanco	County	
Meeker	Rio Blanco	City	
Rangely	Rio Blanco	City	
Rio Grande County	Rio Grande	County	
Center	Rio Grande	City	2 counties
Del Norte	Rio Grande	City	
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	City	
South Fork	Rio Grande	City	
Routt County	Routt	County	
Hayden	Routt	City	
Oak Creek	Routt	City	
Steamboat Springs	Routt	City	
Yampa	Routt	City	
Saguache County	Saguache	County	
Bonanza	Saguache	City	
Center	Saguache	City	2 counties
Crestone	Saguache	City	
Moffat	Saguache	City	
Saguache	Saguache	City	
San Juan County	San Juan	County	
Silverton	San Juan	City	
San Miguel County	San Miguel	County	
Mountain Village	San Miguel	City	
Norwood	San Miguel	City	
Ophir	San Miguel	City	
Sawpit	San Miguel	City	
Telluride	San Miguel	City	
Sedgwick County	Sedgwick	County	
Julesburg	Sedgwick	City	
Ovid	Sedgwick	City	
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	City	
Summit County	Summit	County	
Blue River	Summit	City	
Breckenridge	Summit	City	
Dillon	Summit	City	

Colorado Local Governments*

Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Frisco	Summit	City	
Montezuma	Summit	City	
Silverthorne	Summit	City	
Teller County	Teller	County	
Cripple Creek	Teller	City	
Green Mountain Falls	Teller	City	2 counties
Victor	Teller	City	
Woodland Park	Teller	City	
Washington County	Washington	County	
Akron	Washington	City	
Otis	Washington	City	
Weld County	Weld	County	
Ault	Weld	City	
Berthoud	Weld	City	2 counties
Brighton	Weld	City	2 counties
Dacono	Weld	City	
Eaton	Weld	City	
Erie	Weld	City	2 counties
Evans	Weld	City	
Firestone	Weld	City	
Fort Lupton	Weld	City	
Frederick	Weld	City	
Garden City	Weld	City	
Gilcrest	Weld	City	
Greeley	Weld	City	
Grover	Weld	City	
Hudson	Weld	City	
Johnstown	Weld	City	2 counties
Keenesburg	Weld	City	
Kersey	Weld	City	
La Salle	Weld	City	
Lochbuie	Weld	City	2 counties
Longmont	Weld	City	2 counties
Mead	Weld	City	
Milliken	Weld	City	
Northglenn	Weld	City	2 counties
Nunn	Weld	City	
Pierce	Weld	City	
Platteville	Weld	City	
Raymer (New Raymer)	Weld	City	
Severance	Weld	City	
Thornton	Weld	City	2 counties
Timnath	Weld	City	2 counties
Windsor	Weld	City	2 counties

Colorado Local Governments*

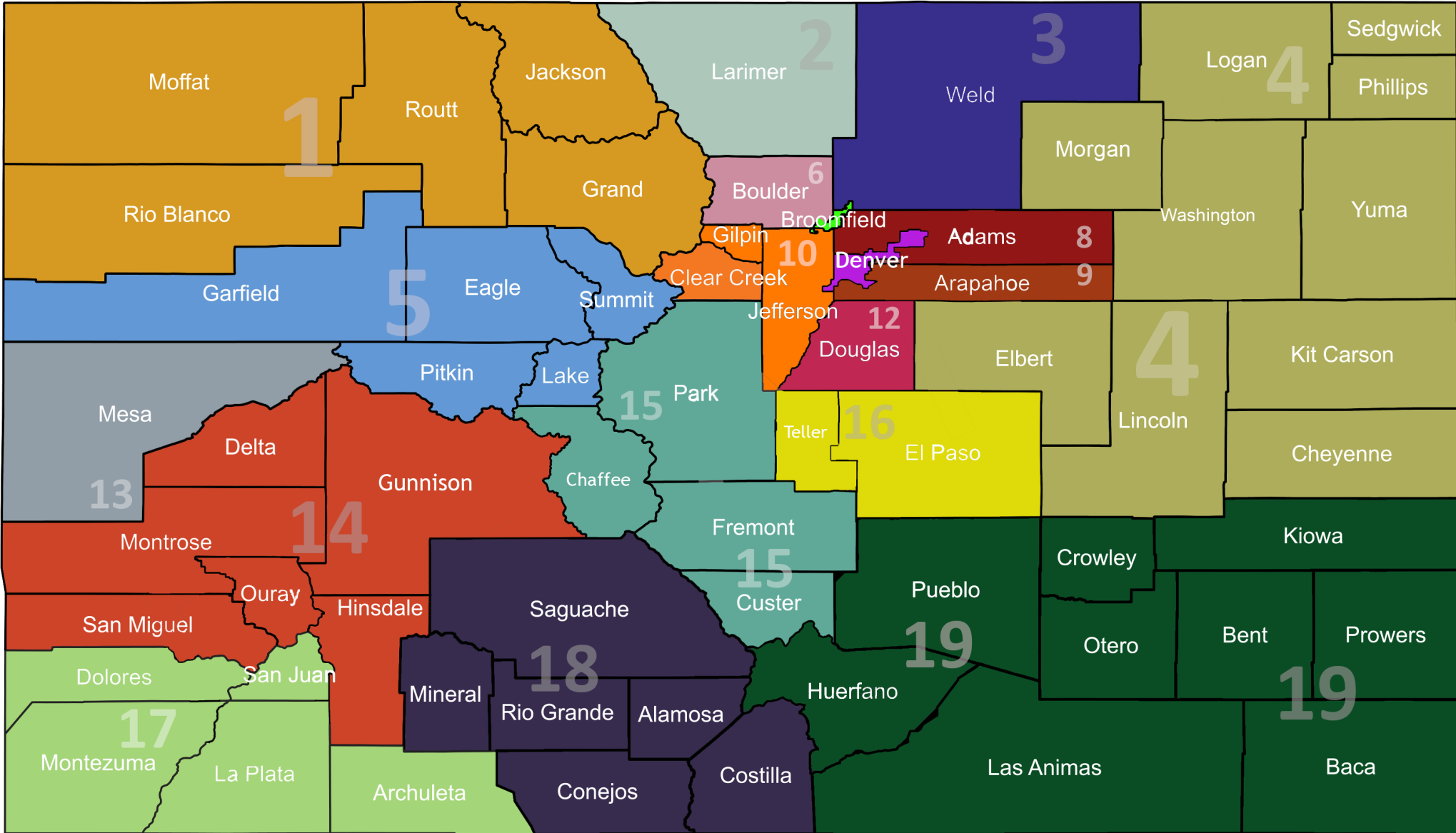
Government Name	County	Gov't Type	Multi-County
Yuma County	Yuma	County	
Eckley	Yuma	City	
Wray	Yuma	City	
Yuma	Yuma	City	

*This list includes all 64 Colorado counties and all 271 municipalities listed in the 2019 Census. Cities located in multiple counties are listed under each corresponding county subheading. City and County of Denver and City and County of Broomfield are counted in both the city and county totals. The City of Carbonate is not included in this list, as there was no population in the 2019 Census data.

This list will be reconciled as necessary to be consistent with the terms of Settlement(s) with Opioid Settling Defendant(s)

Exhibit C

Regions for the distribution of opioid settlement funds



Region 1	Region 5	Region 9	Region 13	Region 17
Region 2	Region 6	Region 10	Region 14	Region 18
Region 3	Region 7 (Broomfield)	Region 11 (Denver)	Region 15	Region 19
Region 4	Region 8	Region 12	Region 16	

Exhibit D

Exhibit D - Allocations to Colorado County Areas

County	Percentage of LG Share
Adams	9.4247%
Alamosa	0.5081%
Arapahoe	10.8071%
Archuleta	0.1370%
Baca	0.0592%
Bent	0.1133%
Boulder	5.7936%
Broomfield	1.0014%
Chaffee	0.3604%
Cheyenne	0.0159%
Clear Creek	0.1380%
Conejos	0.2108%
Costilla	0.0552%
Crowley	0.0934%
Custer	0.0412%
Delta	0.5440%
Denver	15.0042%
Dolores	0.0352%
Douglas	3.6696%
Eagle	0.6187%
El Paso	11.9897%
Elbert	0.2804%
Fremont	0.9937%
Garfield	0.8376%
Gilpin	0.0561%
Grand	0.2037%
Gunnison	0.1913%
Hinsdale	0.0112%
Huerfano	0.2505%
Jackson	0.0310%
Jefferson	10.5173%
Kiowa	0.0142%
Kit Carson	0.0940%
La Plata	0.8127%
Lake	0.0990%
Larimer	6.5211%
Las Animas	0.6304%
Lincoln	0.0819%
Logan	0.3815%
Mesa	2.8911%
Mineral	0.0039%
Moffat	0.2326%
Montezuma	0.4429%

Montrose	0.5695%
Morgan	0.4677%
Otero	0.4486%
Ouray	0.0535%
Park	0.1674%
Phillips	0.0714%
Pitkin	0.1747%
Prowers	0.1727%
Pueblo	5.6757%
Rio Blanco	0.1013%
Rio Grande	0.2526%
Routt	0.3837%
Saguache	0.0666%
San Juan	0.0097%
San Miguel	0.1005%
Sedgwick	0.0618%
Summit	0.3761%
Teller	0.6219%
Washington	0.0357%
Weld	3.8908%
Yuma	0.0992%
TOTAL	100.0000%

Exhibit E

Exhibit E - Intracounty Allocations^{1,2}

The below chart depicts the default percentage that each Local Government will receive from the LG Share amount attributed to its County Area, as described in Section (E)(3) of the MOU. The chart assumes full participation by all Local Governments

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Adams County	68.3372%
Arvada (2 Counties)	0.2632%
Aurora (3 Counties)	4.6336%
Bennett (2 Counties)	0.1670%
Brighton (2 Counties)	1.4527%
Commerce City	4.7314%
Federal Heights	1.1457%
Lochbuie (2 Counties)	0.0001%
Northglenn (2 Counties)	2.0913%
Thornton (2 Counties)	10.6435%
Westminster (2 Counties)	6.5342%

Alamosa County	85.3075%
Alamosa	14.6818%
Hooper	0.0108%

Arapahoe County	42.7003%
Aurora (3 Counties)	35.5997%
Bennett (2 Counties)	0.0324%
Bow Mar (2 Counties)	0.0159%
Centennial	0.4411%
Cherry Hills Village	0.6685%
Columbine Valley	0.1601%
Deer Trail	0.0003%
Englewood	5.5850%
Foxfield	0.0372%
Glendale	1.2289%
Greenwood Village	2.8305%
Littleton (3 Counties)	8.5654%
Sheridan	2.1347%

Archuleta County	90.0864%
Pagosa Springs	9.9136%

Baca County	85.9800%
Campo	2.4443%
Pritchett	1.5680%
Springfield	7.0100%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Two Buttes	0.4766%
Vilas	0.9070%
Walsh	1.6141%

Bent County	80.9608%
Las Animas	19.0392%

Boulder County	47.6311%
Boulder	31.7629%
Erie (2 Counties)	0.3634%
Jamestown	0.0086%
Lafayette	3.3203%
Longmont (2 Counties)	14.6833%
Louisville	1.4455%
Lyons	0.5916%
Nederland	0.1646%
Superior (2 Counties)	0.0258%
Ward	0.0030%

Broomfield County/City	100.0000%
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Chaffee County	74.8440%
Buena Vista	5.8841%
Poncha Springs	4.2369%
Salida	15.0350%

Cheyenne County	66.8002%
Cheyenne Wells	0.8586%
Kit Carson	32.3412%

Clear Creek County	92.2164%
Central City (2 Counties)	0.0000%
Empire	0.3364%
Georgetown	1.9063%
Idaho Springs	4.7625%
Silver Plume	0.7784%

Conejos County	77.1204%
Antonito	4.6338%
La Jara	2.4313%
Manassa	1.0062%
Romeo	2.4270%
Sanford	12.3812%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Costilla County	97.3454%
Blanca	1.2036%
San Luis	1.4509%
Crowley County	80.7081%
Crowley	4.3597%
Olney Springs	8.3683%
Ordway	0.1853%
Sugar City	6.3786%
Custer County	96.6858%
Silver Cliff	0.7954%
Westcliffe	2.5188%
Delta County	76.3512%
Cedaredge	3.6221%
Crawford	0.4938%
Delta	16.2658%
Hotchkiss	1.0963%
Orchard City	0.1473%
Paonia	2.0236%
Denver County/City	100.0000%
Dolores County	76.3307%
Dove Creek	17.3127%
Rico	6.3566%
Douglas County	71.8404%
Aurora (3 Counties)	0.2099%
Castle Pines	0.2007%
Castle Rock	13.5204%
Larkspur	0.0856%
Littleton (3 Counties)	0.0156%
Lone Tree	5.2786%
Parker	8.8487%
Eagle County	60.8236%
Avon	7.6631%
Basalt (2 Counties)	2.2311%
Eagle	3.1376%
Gypsum	1.7469%
Minturn	0.7771%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Red Cliff	0.0957%
Vail	23.5250%

El Paso County	18.4181%
Calhan	0.0228%
Colorado Springs	80.1161%
Fountain	0.9892%
Green Mountain Falls (2 Counties)	0.0149%
Manitou Springs	0.2411%
Monument	0.1492%
Palmer Lake	0.0455%
Ramah	0.0033%

Elbert County	86.5840%
Elizabeth	10.2633%
Kiowa	1.5455%
Simla	1.6072%

Fremont County	60.7882%
Brookside	0.0348%
Cañon City	30.9017%
Coal Creek	0.0476%
Florence	8.0681%
Rockvale	0.0687%
Williamsburg	0.0907%

Garfield County	76.3371%
Carbondale	2.4698%
Glenwood Springs	11.8141%
New Castle	1.4295%
Parachute	1.0653%
Rifle	5.2733%
Silt	1.6110%

Gilpin County	46.8613%
Black Hawk	46.3909%
Central City (2 Counties)	6.7478%

Grand County	80.1046%
Fraser	2.4903%
Granby	5.4008%
Grand Lake	0.3174%
Hot Sulphur Springs	0.1431%
Kremmling	2.9284%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Winter Park	8.6154%

Gunnison County	88.9185%
Crested Butte	2.3562%
Gunnison	5.9501%
Marble	0.1714%
Mount Crested Butte	2.5657%
Pitkin	0.0381%

Hinsdale County	76.0940%
Lake City	23.9060%

Huerfano County	68.2709%
La Veta	11.0719%
Walsenburg	20.6572%

Jackson County	61.5339%
Walden	38.4661%

Jefferson County	58.2140%
Arvada (2 Counties)	11.9733%
Bow Mar (2 Counties)	0.0087%
Edgewater	0.6604%
Golden	3.4815%
Lakeside	0.0030%
Lakewood	15.9399%
Littleton (3 Counties)	0.6176%
Morrison	0.2205%
Mountain View	0.1344%
Superior (2 Counties)	0.0000%
Westminster (2 Counties)	5.4779%
Wheat Ridge	3.2689%

Kiowa County	93.2138%
Eads	5.3777%
Haswell	0.6402%
Sheridan Lake	0.7682%

Kit Carson County	86.3178%
Bethune	0.1841%
Burlington	12.0640%
Flagler	0.4264%
Seibert	0.0291%
Stratton	0.9012%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Vona	0.0775%

La Plata County	66.8874%
Bayfield	1.6292%
Durango	29.2985%
Ignacio	2.1849%

Lake County	73.4523%
Leadville	26.5477%

Larimer County	56.0589%
Berthoud (2 Counties)	0.4139%
Estes Park	0.3502%
Fort Collins	18.5702%
Johnstown (2 Counties)	0.0711%
Loveland	23.4493%
Timnath (2 Counties)	0.2964%
Wellington	0.3653%
Windsor (2 Counties)	0.4248%

Las Animas County	77.8076%
Aguilar	0.0751%
Branson	0.0101%
Cokedale	0.0188%
Kim	0.0101%
Starkville	0.0087%
Trinidad	22.0696%

Lincoln County	91.3222%
Arriba	0.3444%
Genoa	0.2222%
Hugo	1.4778%
Limon	6.6333%

Logan County	72.7982%
Crook	0.0931%
Fleming	0.3413%
Iliff	0.0095%
Merino	0.4702%
Peetz	0.2029%
Sterling	26.0848%

Mesa County	60.8549%
Collbran	0.0920%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
De Beque	0.0123%
Fruita	1.6696%
Grand Junction	37.1505%
Palisade	0.2208%

Mineral County	87.6744%
City of Creede	12.3256%

Moffat County	91.7981%
Craig	8.1862%
Dinosaur	0.0157%

Montezuma County	79.6682%
Cortez	18.6459%
Dolores	0.6106%
Mancos	1.0753%

Montrose County	92.8648%
Montrose	6.5980%
Naturita	0.1551%
Nucla	0.0703%
Olathe	0.3118%

Morgan County	61.6991%
Brush	8.5522%
Fort Morgan	27.8214%
Hillrose	0.1986%
Log Lane Village	0.6424%
Wiggins	1.0863%

Otero County	60.8168%
Cheraw	0.1888%
Fowler	1.0413%
La Junta	25.9225%
Manzanola	0.6983%
Rocky Ford	8.8215%
Swink	2.5109%

Ouray County	76.0810%
Ouray	17.6541%
Ridgway	6.2649%

Park County	96.3983%
Alma	0.7780%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Fairplay	2.8237%

Phillips County	52.3463%
Haxtun	13.9505%
Holyoke	33.1803%
Paoli	0.5228%

Pitkin County	47.1379%
Aspen	42.0707%
Basalt (2 Counties)	1.1156%
Snowmass Village	9.6757%

Prowers County	70.4524%
Granada	0.9965%
Hartman	0.3164%
Holly	4.9826%
Lamar	21.5860%
Wiley	1.6661%

Pueblo County	54.6622%
Boone	0.0019%
Pueblo	45.3350%
Rye	0.0008%

Rio Blanco County	78.2831%
Meeker	9.1326%
Rangely	12.5843%

Rio Grande County	68.0724%
Center (2 Counties)	0.7713%
Del Norte	6.7762%
Monte Vista	20.4513%
South Fork	3.9288%

Routt County	58.5353%
Hayden	1.0679%
Oak Creek	0.6360%
Steamboat Springs	39.4499%
Yampa	0.3109%

Saguache County	92.8796%
Bonanza	0.1367%
Center (2 Counties)	6.3687%
Crestone	0.0137%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Moffat	0.3553%
Saguache	0.2460%

San Juan County	87.0423%
Silverton	12.9577%

San Miguel County	48.7493%
Mountain Village	25.7930%
Norwood	0.4078%
Ophir	0.0816%
Sawpit	0.0272%
Telluride	24.9411%

Sedgwick County	98.7331%
Julesburg	0.3830%
Ovid	0.0295%
Sedgwick	0.8544%

Summit County	57.0567%
Blue River	0.5011%
Breckenridge	26.1112%
Dillon	4.1421%
Frisco	6.5096%
Montezuma	0.0169%
Silverthorne	5.6623%

Teller County	66.1557%
Cripple Creek	17.2992%
Green Mountain Falls (2 Counties)	0.0322%
Victor	3.1685%
Woodland Park	13.3445%

Washington County	99.1320%
Akron	0.7659%
Otis	0.1021%

Weld County	51.9387%
Ault	0.3202%
Berthoud (2 Counties)	0.0061%
Brighton (2 Counties)	0.0927%
Dacono	0.6104%
Eaton	0.4573%
Erie (2 Counties)	0.8591%
Evans	4.5121%

Government Name	Intracounty Share
Firestone	1.4648%
Fort Lupton	0.8502%
Frederick	1.2228%
Garden City	0.1514%
Gilcrest	0.1580%
Greeley	30.6922%
Grover	0.0852%
Hudson	0.0066%
Johnstown (2 Counties)	1.5416%
Keenesburg	0.0215%
Kersey	0.1378%
La Salle	0.4128%
Lochbuie (2 Counties)	0.4004%
Longmont (2 Counties)	0.0154%
Mead	0.0941%
Milliken	1.5373%
Northglenn (2 Counties)	0.0030%
Nunn	0.2558%
Pierce	0.0948%
Platteville	0.3712%
Raymer (New Raymer)	0.0597%
Severance	0.0403%
Thornton (2 Counties)	0.0000%
Timnath (2 Counties)	0.0000%
Windsor (2 Counties)	1.5865%

Yuma County	75.5598%
Eckley	2.5422%
Wray	10.2148%
Yuma	11.6832%

¹These allocations are based on the allocation model used in the Negotiation Class website. The allocation model is the product of prolonged and intensive research, analysis, and discussion by and among members of the court-appointed Plaintiffs' Executive Committee and Settlement Committee and their retained public health and health economics experts, as well as a series of meetings with scores of cities, counties and subdivisions. Additional information about the allocation model is available on the Negotiation Class website.

The allocations in the Negotiation Class website use two different methodologies:

County-Level Allocation

The allocation model uses three factors, based on reliable, detailed, and objective data collected and reported by the federal government, to determine the share of a settlement fund that each county will receive. The three factors are: (1) the amount of opioids shipped to the county, (2) the number of opioid deaths in that county, and (3) the number of people who suffer opioid use disorder in that county.

County/Municipal-Level Allocation

The county/municipal-level allocation is a default allocation to be used if another agreement is not reached between the county and its constituent cities. The formula uses U.S. Census Bureau data on local government spending. This data covers cities and counties for 98% of the U.S. population. If a jurisdiction lacked this data, it was extrapolated based on available data.

²The municipalities of Bow Mar, Johnstown, and Timnath were not reflected as being in multiple counties in the Negotiation Class website. The estimated allocations to those cities are based on the same methodology used in the website, in consultation with the expert. For cities in multiple counties, please see each county in which that city lies.

Exhibit F

Regional Allocations		
Region Number	Region Description	Total State Share
1	Northwest	0.9522%
2	Larimer	6.5211%
3	Weld	3.8908%
4	Logan	1.5896%
5	North Central	2.1061%
6	Boulder	5.7936%
7	Broomfield	1.0014%
8	Adams	9.4247%
9	Arapahoe	10.8071%
10	Jefferson	10.7114%
11	Denver	15.0042%
12	Douglas	3.6696%
13	Mesa	2.8911%
14	Southwest	1.4700%
15	Central	1.5627%
16	El Paso/Teller	12.6116%
17	Southwest Corner	1.4375%
18	South Central	1.0973%
19	Southeast	7.4580%
Total		100.0000%

Exhibit G

Regional Governance Models

A. Membership Structure

Single-County Regions

1. Voting Members (Recommended List: Participating Local Governments to Decide)
 - 1 or 2 representatives appointed by the county (can be commissioners)
 - 1 representative appointed from the public health department
 - 1 representative from the county human services department
 - 1 representative appointed from law enforcement within region (sheriff, police, local city or town district attorney, etc.)
 - 1 representative appointed from a municipal or county court system within region
 - 1-3 representatives (total) appointed by the cities within the county (or other city or cities agreed upon) (can be councilmembers and mayors)
 - Such other representatives as participating counties/cities agree on (not to include providers who may be recipients of funds)

2. Non-Voting Members (Optional but strongly encouraged)
 - Representatives from behavioral health providers
 - Representatives from health care providers
 - Recovery/treatment experts
 - Other county or city representatives
 - A representative from the Attorney General's Office
 - Community representative(s), preferably those with lived experience with the opioid crisis
 - Harm reduction experts

Multi-County Regions

1. Voting Members (Recommended List: Participating Local Governments to Decide)
 - 1 representative appointed by each county (can be commissioners)
 - 1 representative appointed by a rotating city within each county (or other city agreed upon) (can be councilmembers and mayors)
 - 1 representative from each public health department within the region
 - 1 representative from a county human services department
 - At least 1 representative appointed from law enforcement within region (sheriff, police, local city or town district attorney, etc.)
 - 1 representative from a municipal or county court system within region
 - Such other representatives as participating counties/cities agree on (not to include providers who may be recipients of funds)

2. Non-Voting Members (Optional)
 - Representatives from behavioral health providers

- Representatives from health care providers
- Recovery/treatment experts
- Other county or city representatives
- A representative from the Attorney General’s Office
- Community representative(s), preferably those with lived experience with the opioid crisis.
- Harm reduction experts

Single-County Single-City Regions (Denver & Broomfield)

1. Voting Members (Recommended List: Participating Local Government to Decide)¹

- 1 representative appointed by the city and county
- 1 representative appointed from the public health department
- 1 representative from the county human services department
- 1 representative appointed from law enforcement within region (sheriff, police, district attorney, etc.)
- 1 representative appointed from a municipal or county court system within region
- Such other representatives as participating counties/cities agree on (not to include providers who may be recipients of funds)

2. Non-Voting Members (Optional)

- Representatives from behavioral health providers
- Representatives from health care providers
- Recovery/treatment experts
- Other county or city representatives
- A representative from the Attorney General’s Office
- Community representative(s), preferably those with lived experience with the opioid crisis.
- Harm reduction experts

B. Member Terms

- Regions may establish terms of appointment for members. Appointment terms may be staggered.

C. Procedures

- Regions will be governed by an intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) or memorandum of understanding (“MOU”).
- Regions may adopt the Model Colorado Regional Opioid Intergovernmental Agreement, attached here as Exhibit G-1, in its entirety or alter or amend it as they deem appropriate.

¹ In Denver, the Mayor shall make voting member appointments to the Regional Council. In Broomfield, the City and County Manager shall make voting member appointments to the Regional Council.

- Regions may establish their own procedures through adoption of bylaws (model bylaws to be made available).
- Meetings of regional board/committee shall be open to the public and comply with the Colorado Open Meetings Law (including requirement to keep minutes).

D. Financial Responsibility/Controls

- A local government entity shall nominate and designate a fiscal agent for the Region.
- A Regional fiscal agent must be appointed by the Regional Council on an annual basis. A Regional fiscal agent may serve as long as the Regional Council determines is appropriate, including the length of any Settlement that contemplates the distribution of Opioid Funds within Colorado. However, the Regional fiscal agent also can change over time.
- Regional fiscal agents must be a board of county commissioners or a city or town council or executive department, such as a department of finance.
- Yearly reporting by fiscal agent (using standard form) to the Abatement Council.
- All documents subject to CORA.

E. Conflicts of Interest

- Voting members shall abide by the conflict-of-interest rules applicable to local government officials under state law.

F. Ethics Laws

- Voting members shall abide by applicable state or local ethics laws, as appropriate.

G. Authority

- The Regional Council for each region shall have authority to decide how funds allocated to the region shall be distributed in accordance with the Colorado MOU and shall direct the fiscal agent accordingly.
- Any necessary contracts will be entered into by the fiscal agent, subject to approval by the Regional Council.

H. Legal Status

- The region shall not be considered a separate legal entity, unless the Participating Local Governments decide, through an IGA, to create a separate governmental entity.

Exhibit G-1

MODEL COLORADO REGIONAL OPIOID
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT²

THIS MODEL COLORADO REGIONAL OPIOID INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT (the “Regional Agreement”) is made between _____, a Participating Local Government, as defined in the Colorado MOU, in the _____ Region (“_____”) and _____, a Participating Local Government in the _____ Region, (“_____”), individually herein a “Regional PLG” and collectively the “Regional PLGs.””

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the State of Colorado and Participating Local Governments executed the Colorado Opioids Summary Memorandum of Understanding on _____ 2021 (the “Colorado MOU”), establishing the manner in which Opioid Funds shall be divided and distributed within the State of Colorado;

WHEREAS, the Regional Agreement assumes and incorporates the definitions and provisions contained in the Colorado MOU, and the Regional Agreement shall be construed in conformity with the Colorado MOU³;

WHEREAS, all Opioid Funds, regardless of allocation, shall be used for Approved Purposes;

WHEREAS, Participating Local Governments shall organize themselves into Regions, as further depicted in **Exhibit E** to the Colorado MOU;

² This Model Regional Agreement is meant to serve as an example for the various Regions and to facilitate the flow of Opioid Funds to their intended purposes. Regions are free to adopt this Regional Agreement in its entirety or alter or amend it as they deem appropriate.

³ When drafting agreements like this Regional Agreement, Regional PLGs should be conscious of the definitions used therein so as not to confuse such definitions with those used in the Colorado MOU. The Definitions in the Colorado MOU shall supersede any definitions used by Regional PLGs in a Regional Agreement.

WHEREAS, Regions may consist of Single-County Regions, Multi-County Regions, or Single County-Single City Regions (Denver and Broomfield).

WHEREAS, there shall be a 60% direct allocation of Opioid Funds to Regions through a Regional Share;

WHEREAS, each Region shall be eligible to receive a Regional Share according to **Exhibit C** to the Colorado MOU;

WHEREAS, the Colorado MOU establishes the procedures by which each Region shall be entitled to Opioid Funds from the Abatement Council and administer its Regional Share allocation;

WHEREAS, the procedures established by the Colorado MOU include a requirement that each Region shall create its own Regional Council;

WHEREAS, all aspects of the creation, administration, and operation of the Regional Council shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Colorado MOU;

WHEREAS, each such Regional Council shall designate a fiscal agent from a county or municipal government within that Region;

WHEREAS, each such Regional Council shall submit a two-year plan to the Abatement Council that identifies the Approved Purposes for which the requested funds will be used, and the Regional Council's fiscal agent shall provide data and a certification to the Abatement Council regarding compliance with its two-year plan on an annual basis;

WHEREAS, the Regional Agreement pertains to the procedures for the Regional PLGs to establish a Regional Council, designate a fiscal agent, and request and administer Opioid Funds in a manner consistent with the Colorado MOU;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Regional PLGs incorporate the recitals set forth above and agree as follows:

1. **DEFINITIONS**. The defined terms used in this Regional Agreement shall have the same meanings as in the Colorado MOU⁴. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined within the Regional Agreement or in the Colorado MOU shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the body of the Regional Agreement.
2. **OBLIGATIONS OF THE REGIONAL PLGS**. The Regional PLGs shall perform their respective obligations as set forth in the Regional Agreement, the Colorado MOU and the accompanying exhibits to the Colorado MOU and incorporated herein by reference.
3. **REGIONAL COUNCIL**.
 - 3.1. **Purpose:** In accordance with the Colorado MOU, a Regional Council, consisting of representatives appointed by the Regional PLGs, shall be created to oversee the procedures by which a Region may request Opioid Funds from the Abatement Council and the procedures by which the allocation of its Region's Share of Opioid Funds are administered.
 - 3.2. **Membership:** The Regional Council of a Multi-County or Single County Region shall consist of the following:
 - a. **Multi-County Region:**
 - (i) **Voting Members.** Voting Members shall be appointed by the Regional PLGs. The Regional PLGs shall collaborate to appoint Regional Council members and to the extent practicable, Voting Members shall be selected from different counties and cities. No single county or city should dominate the make-up of the Regional Council. Voting Members shall be selected as follows:
 - (1) 1 representative appointed by each county (can be commissioners).
 - (2) 1 representative appointed from a rotating city within each county (or other city agreed upon) (can be councilmembers and mayors). A rotating city member shall be selected by majority vote of the cities within each county who do not have a Voting Member currently sitting on the Regional

⁴ See FN 2, *supra*.

Council.

- (3) 1 representative from each public health department within the region.
- (4) 1 representative from a county human services department.
- (5) At least 1 representative appointed from law enforcement within the region (sheriff, police, local city or town district attorney, etc.).
- (6) 1 representative from a municipal or county court system within the region.

b. Single-County Region:

- (i) **Voting Members.** Voting Members shall be appointed by the Regional PLGs. The Regional PLGs shall collaborate to appoint Regional Council members and to the extent practicable, Voting Members shall be selected from different cities within the region. No single city should dominate the make-up of the Regional Council. Voting Members shall be selected as follows:
 - (1) 1 or 2 representatives appointed by the county (can be commissioners)
 - (2) 1 representative appointed from the public health department
 - (3) 1 representative from the county human services department
 - (4) 1 representative appointed from law enforcement within region (sheriff, police, local city or town district attorney, etc.)
 - (5) 1 representative appointed from a municipal or county court system within region
 - (6) 1-3 representatives (total) appointed by rotating cities within the county (or other city or cities agreed upon) (can be councilmembers and mayors). Rotating city members shall be selected by majority vote of the cities who do not have a Voting Member currently sitting on the Regional Council.
 - (7) Such other representatives as participating counties/cities agree on (not to include providers who may be recipients of

funds)

- c. **Non-Voting Members.** For both Multi-County and Single County Regions, Non-Voting Members are optional but are strongly encouraged. Non-voting members shall serve in an advisory capacity. Any Non-Voting Members shall be appointed by the Regional PLGs and may be comprised of all or some of the following, not to include potential recipients of funds:
- (i) Representatives from behavioral health providers.
 - (ii) Representatives from health care providers.
 - (iii) Recovery/treatment experts.
 - (iv) Other county or city representatives.
 - (v) A representative from the Attorney General’s Office.
 - (vi) Community representative(s), preferably those with lived experience with the opioid crisis.
 - (vii) Harm reduction experts.
- d. **Acting Chair:** The Voting Members for both Multi-County and Single-County Regions shall appoint one member to serve as Acting Chair of the Regional Council. The Acting Chair’s primary responsibilities shall be to schedule periodic meetings and votes of the Regional Council as needed and to serve as the point of contact for disputes within the Region. The Acting Chair must be either a Member from a county within a Region, such as a county commissioner or their designee, or a Member from a city or town within a Region, such as a mayor or city or town council member or their designee.
- e. **Non-Participation:** A Local Government that chooses not to become a Participating Local Government in the Colorado MOU shall not receive any Opioid Funds from the Regional Share or participate in the Regional Council.
- f. **Terms:** The Regional Council shall be established within ninety (90) days of the first Settlement being entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, including any bankruptcy court. In order to do so, within sixty (60) days of the first Settlement being entered, CCI and CML shall jointly recommend six (6) Voting Members, and so long as such recommendations comply with the terms of Section 3.2 (a) or (b), the Regional Council shall consist of CCI/CML’s recommended Members for

an initial term not to exceed one year.⁵ Thereafter, Voting Members shall be appointed in accordance with Section 3.2 (a) or (b) and shall serve two-year terms. Following the expiration of that two-year term, the Regional PLGs, working in concert, shall reappoint that Voting Member, or appoint a new Voting Member according to Section 3.2 (a) or (b).

- (i) If a Voting Member resigns or is otherwise removed from the Regional Council prior to the expiration of their term, a replacement Voting Member shall be appointed within sixty (60) days in accordance with Section 3.2 (a) or (b) to serve the remainder of the term. If the Regional PLGs are unable to fill a Voting Member vacancy within sixty (60) days, the existing Voting Members of the Regional Council at the time of the vacancy shall work collectively to appoint a replacement Voting Member in accordance with Section 3.2 (a) or (b). At the end of his or her term, the individual serving as that replacement Voting Member may be reappointed by the Regional PLGs to serve a full term consistent with this Section.
- (ii) The purpose of the two-year term is to allow Regional PLGs an increased opportunity to serve on the Regional Council. However, Regional Council members who have already served on the Regional Council may be appointed more than once and may serve consecutive terms if appointed to do so by the Regional Council.

3.3. Duties: The Regional Council is primarily responsible for engaging with the Abatement Council on behalf of its Region and following the procedures outlined in the Colorado MOU for requesting Opioid Funds from the Regional Share, which shall include developing 2-year plans, amending those plans as appropriate, and providing the Abatement Council with data through its fiscal agent regarding Opioid Fund expenditures. Upon request from the Abatement Council, the Regional Council may also be subject to an accounting from the Abatement Council.

3.4. Governance: A Regional Council may establish its own procedures through adoption of bylaws if needed. Any governing documents must be consistent with the other provisions in this section and the Colorado MOU.

3.5. Authority: The terms of the Colorado MOU control the authority of a Regional Council and a Regional Council shall not stray outside the bounds of the authority and power vested by the Colorado MOU. Should a Regional Council require legal assistance in determining its authority,

⁵ Local Governments within Multi-County or Single County Regions may decide to select initial Voting Members of the Regional Council between themselves and without CCI and CML involvement. However, the Regional Council must be established within ninety (90) days of the first Settlement being entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, including any bankruptcy court.

it may seek guidance from the legal counsel of the county or municipal government of the Regional Council's fiscal agent at the time the issue arises.

3.6. Collaboration: The Regional Council shall facilitate collaboration between the State, Participating Local Governments within its Region, the Abatement Council, and other stakeholders within its Region for the purposes of sharing data, outcomes, strategies, and other relevant information related to abating the opioid crisis in Colorado.

3.7. Transparency: The Regional Council shall operate with all reasonable transparency and abide by all Colorado laws relating to open records and meetings. To the extent the Abatement Council requests outcome-related data from the Regional Council, the Regional Council shall provide such data in an effort to determine best methods for abating the opioid crisis in Colorado.

3.8. Conflicts of Interest: Voting Members shall abide by the conflict-of-interest rules applicable to local government officials under state law.

3.9. Ethics Laws: Voting Members shall abide by their local ethics laws or, if no such ethics laws exist, by applicable state ethics laws.

3.10. Decision Making: The Regional Council shall seek to make all decisions by consensus. In the event consensus cannot be achieved, the Regional Council shall make decisions by a majority vote of its Members.

4. REGIONAL FISCAL AGENT

4.1. Purpose: According to the Colorado MOU, the Regional Council must designate a fiscal agent for the Region prior to the Region receiving any Opioid funds from the Regional Share. All funds from the Regional Share shall be distributed to the Regional Council's fiscal agent for the benefit of the entire Region.

4.2. Designation: The Regional Council shall nominate and designate a fiscal agent for the Region by majority vote. Regional fiscal agents must be a board of county commissioners or a city or town council or executive department, such as a department of finance.

4.3. Term: A Regional fiscal agent must be appointed by the Regional Council on an annual basis. A Regional fiscal agent may serve as long as the Regional Council determines is appropriate, including the length of any Settlement that contemplates the distribution of Opioid Funds within Colorado.

4.4. Duties: The Regional fiscal agent shall receive, deposit, and make available Opioid Funds distributed from the Abatement Council and provide expenditure reporting data to the

Abatement Council on an annual basis. In addition, the Regional fiscal agent shall perform certain recordkeeping duties outlined below.

- a. **Opioid Funds:** The Regional fiscal agent shall receive all Opioid Funds as distributed by the Abatement Council. Upon direction by the Regional Council, the Regional fiscal agent shall make any such Opioid Funds available to the Regional Council.
- b. **Reporting:** On an annual basis, as determined by the Abatement Council, the Regional fiscal agent shall provide to the Abatement Council the Regional Council's expenditure data from their allocation of the Regional Share and certify to the Abatement Council that the Regional Council's expenditures were for Approved Purposes and complied with its 2-year plan.
- c. **Recordkeeping:** The Regional fiscal agent shall maintain necessary records with regard the Regional Council's meetings, decisions, plans, and expenditure data.

4.5. Authority: The fiscal agent serves at the direction of the Regional Council and in service to the entire Region. The terms of the Colorado MOU control the authority of a Regional Council, and by extension, the Regional fiscal agent. A Regional fiscal agent shall not stray outside the bounds of the authority and power vested by the Colorado MOU.

5. REGIONAL TWO-YEAR PLAN

5.1. Purpose: According to the Colorado MOU, as part of a Regional Council's request to the Abatement Council for Opioid Funds from its Regional Share, the Regional Council must submit a 2-year plan identifying the Approved Purposes for which the requested funds will be used.

5.2 Development of 2-Year Plan: In developing a 2-year plan, the Regional Council shall solicit recommendations and information from all Regional PLGs and other stakeholders within its Region for the purposes of sharing data, outcomes, strategies, and other relevant information related to abating the opioid crisis in Colorado. At its discretion, a Regional Council may seek assistance from the Abatement Council for purposes of developing a 2-year plan.

5.3 Amendment: At any point, a Regional Council's 2-year plan may be amended so long as such amendments comply with the terms of the Colorado MOU and any Settlement.

6. DISPUTES WITHIN REGION. In the event that any Regional PLG disagrees with a decision of the Regional Council, or there is a dispute regarding the appointment of Voting or Non-Voting Members to the Regional Council, that Regional PLG shall inform the Acting Chair of its dispute at the earliest

possible opportunity. In Response, the Regional Council shall gather any information necessary to resolve the dispute. Within fourteen (14) days of the Regional PLG informing the Acting Chair of its dispute, the Regional Council shall issue a decision with respect to the dispute. In reaching its decision, the Regional Council may hold a vote of Voting Members, with the Acting Chair serving as the tie-breaker, or the Regional Council may devise its own dispute resolution process. However, in any disputes regarding the appointment of a Voting Member, that Voting Member will be recused from voting on the dispute. The decision of the Regional Council is a final decision.

7. **DISPUTES WITH ABATEMENT COUNCIL.** If the Regional Council disputes the amount of Opioid Funds it receives from its allocation of the Regional Share, the Regional Council shall alert the Abatement Council within sixty (60) days of discovering the information underlying the dispute. However, the failure to alert the Abatement Council within this time frame shall not constitute a waiver of the Regional Council's right to seek recoupment of any deficiency in its Regional Share.
8. **RECORDKEEPING.** The acting Regional fiscal agent shall be responsible for maintaining records consistent with the Regional Agreement.
9. **AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES.** Each Regional PLGs' representative designated below shall be the point of contact to coordinate the obligations as provided herein. The Regional PLGs designate their authorized representatives under this Regional Agreement as follows:
 - 9.1. _____ designates the ____ of the _____ or their designee(s).
 - 9.2. _____ designates the ____ of the _____ or their designee(s).
10. **OBLIGATIONS OF THE REGIONAL PLGS.** The Regional PLGs shall perform their respective obligations as set forth in the Regional Agreement, the Colorado MOU and the accompanying exhibits to the Colorado MOU and incorporated herein by reference.
11. **TERM.** The Regional Agreement will commence on _____, and shall expire on the date the last action is taken by the Region, consistent with the terms of the Colorado MOU and any Settlement. (the "Term").
12. **INFORMATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.** Each Regional PLG hereto will meet its obligations as set forth in § 29-1-205, C.R.S., as amended, to include information about this Regional Agreement in a filing with the Colorado Division of Local Government; however, failure to do so shall in no way affect the validity of this Regional Agreement or any remedies available to the Regional PLGs hereunder.
13. **CONFIDENTIALITY.** The Regional PLGs, for themselves, their agents, employees and representatives, agree that they will not divulge any confidential or proprietary information they receive from another Regional PLG or otherwise have access to, except as may be required by law. Nothing in this Regional

Agreement shall in any way limit the ability of the Regional PLGs to comply with any laws or legal process concerning disclosures by public entities. The Regional PLGs understand that all materials exchanged under this Regional Agreement, including confidential information or proprietary information, may be subject to the Colorado Open Records Act., § 24-72-201, *et seq.*, C.R.S., (the “Act”). In the event of a request to a Regional PLG for disclosure of confidential materials, the Regional PLG shall advise the Regional PLGs of such request in order to give the Regional PLGs the opportunity to object to the disclosure of any of its materials which it marked as, or otherwise asserts is, proprietary or confidential. If a Regional PLG objects to disclosure of any of its material, the Regional PLG shall identify the legal basis under the Act for any right to withhold. In the event of any action or the filing of a lawsuit to compel disclosure, the Regional PLG agrees to intervene in such action or lawsuit to protect and assert its claims of privilege against disclosure of such material or waive the same. If the matter is not resolved, the Regional PLGs may tender all material to the court for judicial determination of the issue of disclosure.

- 14. GOVERNING LAW; VENUE.** This Regional Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Colorado. Venue for any legal action relating solely to this Regional Agreement will be in the applicable District Court of the State of Colorado for the county of the Region’s fiscal agent. Venue for any legal action relating to the Colorado MOU shall be in a court of competent jurisdiction where a Settlement or consent decree was entered, as those terms are described or defined in the Colorado MOU. If a legal action relates to both a Regional Agreement and the Colorado MOU, venue shall also be in a court of competent jurisdiction where a Settlement or consent decree was entered.
- 15. TERMINATION.** The Regional PLGs enter into this Regional Agreement to serve the public interest. If this Regional Agreement ceases to further the public interest, a Regional PLG, in its discretion, may terminate their participation in the Regional Agreement, in whole or in part, upon written notice to the other Regional PLGs. Each Regional PLG also has the right to terminate the Regional Agreement with cause upon written notice effective immediately, and without cause upon thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other Regional PLGs. A Regional PLG’s decision to terminate this Regional Agreement, with or without cause, shall have no impact on the other Regional PLGs present or future administration of its Opioid Funds and the other procedures outlined in this Regional Agreement. Rather, a Regional PLG’s decision to terminate this Regional Agreement shall have the same effect as non-participation, as outlined in Section 3.2 (e).
- 16. NOTICES.** “Key Notices” under this Regional Agreement are notices regarding default, disputes, or termination of the Regional Agreement. Key Notices shall be given in writing and shall be deemed

received if given by confirmed electronic transmission that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process, but specifically excluding facsimile transmissions and texts when transmitted, if transmitted on a business day and during normal business hours of the recipient, and otherwise on the next business day following transmission; certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, three business days after being deposited in the United States mail; or overnight carrier service or personal delivery, when received. For Key Notices, the Regional PLGs will follow up any electronic transmission with a hard copy of the communication by the means described above. All other communications or notices between the Regional PLGs that are not Key Notices may be done via electronic transmission. The Regional PLGs agree that any notice or communication transmitted by electronic transmission shall be treated in all manner and respects as an original written document; any such notice or communication shall be considered to have the same binding and legal effect as an original document. All Key Notices shall include a reference to the Regional Agreement, and Key Notices shall be given to the Regional PLGs at the following addresses:

17. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 17.1. Independent Entities.** The Regional PLGs enter into this Regional Agreement as separate, independent governmental entities and shall maintain such status throughout.
- 17.2. Assignment.** This Regional Agreement shall not be assigned by any Regional PLG without the prior written consent of all Regional PLGs. Any assignment or subcontracting without such consent will be ineffective and void and will be cause for termination of this Regional Agreement.
- 17.3. Integration and Amendment.** This Regional Agreement represents the entire agreement between the Regional PLGs and terminates any oral or collateral agreement or understandings. This Regional Agreement may be amended only by a writing signed by the Regional PLGs. If any provision of this Regional Agreement is held invalid or unenforceable, no other provision shall be affected by such holding, and the remaining provision of this Regional Agreement shall continue in full force and effect.

- 17.4. No Construction Against Drafting Party.** The Regional PLGs and their respective counsel have had the opportunity to review the Regional Agreement, and the Regional Agreement will not be construed against any Regional PLG merely because any provisions of the Regional Agreement were prepared by a particular Regional PLG.
- 17.5. Captions and References.** The captions and headings in this Regional Agreement are for convenience of reference only and shall not be used to interpret, define, or limit its provisions. All references in this Regional Agreement to sections (whether spelled out or using the § symbol), subsections, exhibits or other attachments, are references to sections, subsections, exhibits or other attachments contained herein or incorporated as a part hereof, unless otherwise noted.
- 17.6. Statutes, Regulations, and Other Authority.** Any reference in this Regional Agreement to a statute, regulation, policy or other authority shall be interpreted to refer to such authority then current, as may have been changed or amended since the execution of this Regional Agreement.
- 17.7. Conflict of Interest.** No Regional PLG shall knowingly perform any act that would conflict in any manner with said Regional PLG's obligations hereunder. Each Regional PLG certifies that it is not engaged in any current project or business transaction, directly or indirectly, nor has it any interest, direct or indirect, with any person or business that might result in a conflict of interest in the performance of its obligations hereunder. No elected or employed member of any Regional PLG shall be paid or receive, directly or indirectly, any share or part of this Regional Agreement or any benefit that may arise therefrom.
- 17.8. Inurement.** The rights and obligations of the Regional PLGs to the Regional Agreement inure to the benefit of and shall be binding upon the Regional PLGs and their respective successors and assigns, provided assignments are consented to in accordance with the terms of the Regional Agreement.
- 17.9. Survival.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Regional PLGs understand and agree that all terms and conditions of this Regional Agreement and any exhibits that require continued performance or compliance beyond the termination or expiration of this Regional Agreement shall survive such termination or expiration and shall be enforceable against a Regional PLG if such Regional PLG fails to perform or comply with such term or condition.
- 17.10. Waiver of Rights and Remedies.** This Regional Agreement or any of its provisions may not be waived except in writing by a Regional PLG's authorized representative. The failure of a

Regional PLG to enforce any right arising under this Regional Agreement on one or more occasions will not operate as a waiver of that or any other right on that or any other occasion.

17.11. No Third-Party Beneficiaries. Enforcement of the terms of the Regional Agreement and all rights of action relating to enforcement are strictly reserved to the Regional PLGs. Nothing contained in the Regional Agreement gives or allows any claim or right of action to any third person or entity. Any person or entity other than the Regional PLGs receiving services or benefits pursuant to the Regional Agreement is an incidental beneficiary only.

17.12. Records Retention. The Regional PLGs shall maintain all records, including working papers, notes, and financial records in accordance with their applicable record retention schedules and policies. Copies of such records shall be furnished to the Parties request.

17.13. Execution by Counterparts; Electronic Signatures and Records. This Regional Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument. The Regional PLGs approve the use of electronic signatures for execution of this Regional Agreement. All use of electronic signatures shall be governed by the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, C.R.S. §§ 24-71.3-101, *et seq.* The Regional PLGs agree not to deny the legal effect or enforceability of the Regional Agreement solely because it is in electronic form or because an electronic record was used in its formation. The Regional PLGs agree not to object to the admissibility of the Regional Agreement in the form of an electronic record, or a paper copy of an electronic document, or a paper copy of a document bearing an electronic signature, on the ground that it is an electronic record or electronic signature or that it is not in its original form or is not an original.

17.14. Authority to Execute. Each Regional PLG represents that all procedures necessary to authorize such Regional PLG's execution of this Regional Agreement have been performed and that the person signing for such Regional PLG has been authorized to execute the Regional Agreement.

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Colorado Opioids Settlement Memorandum of Understanding **Summary**

Below is a brief overview of the key provisions outlined in the Colorado Opioids Settlement Memorandum of Understanding (“Colorado MOU”). The Colorado MOU was signed by Colorado Attorney General Phil Weiser on August 26, 2021. In order to receive the full settlement payments for all of Colorado, strong participation by local governments signing on to the Colorado MOU is necessary.

Local governments and the State prepared the Colorado MOU, which prioritizes regionalism, collaboration, and abatement in the sharing and distribution of opioid settlement funds. The points below summarize the framework laid out in the Colorado MOU for distributing and sharing opioids settlement proceeds throughout Colorado. Please see the full Colorado MOU and exhibits for additional details.

While Colorado’s local governments are currently being asked to participate in recent settlements with the “Big 3” Distributors (AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson) and Johnson & Johnson, the Colorado MOU is intended to apply to all current and future opioid settlements.

A. Allocation of Settlement Funds

The Colorado MOU provides the framework for fairly dividing and sharing settlement proceeds among the state and local governments in Colorado. Under the Colorado MOU, settlement proceeds will be distributed as follows:

- 1. 10%** directly to the State (“State Share”)
- 2. 20%** directly to Participating Local Governments (“LG Share”)
- 3. 60%** directly to Regions (“Regional Share”)
- 4. 10%** to specific abatement infrastructure projects (“Statewide Infrastructure Share”)

Under the Colorado MOU, all settlement funds must be used only for “Approved Purposes,” a long and broad list that focuses on abatement strategies. These strategies emphasize prevention, treatment, and harm reduction. Some examples of these strategies include training health care providers on opioid use disorder (“OUD”) treatment and responsible prescribing, expanding telehealth and mobile services for treatment, and increasing naloxone and rescue breathing supplies. The list of Approved Purposes is broad enough to be flexible for local communities, while ensuring that settlement funds are used to combat the opioid epidemic. The list of Approved Purposes is attached as Exhibit A to the MOU, unless the term is otherwise defined in a settlement.

B. General Abatement Fund Council

A General Abatement Fund Council (the “Abatement Council”), consisting of representatives appointed by the State and Participating Local Governments, will ensure that the distribution of opioid funds complies with the terms of any settlement and the terms of the Colorado MOU. The Abatement Council will consist of 13 members, seven appointed by the State and six appointed by the Participating Local Governments.

C. Local Government Share (20%)

Twenty percent of settlement funds will be paid directly to Participating Local Governments. Exhibit D to the Colorado MOU lists the percentage to each County Area (that is, the county government plus the municipalities within that county), and Exhibit E further breaks down those allocations to an intracounty level using a default allocation.

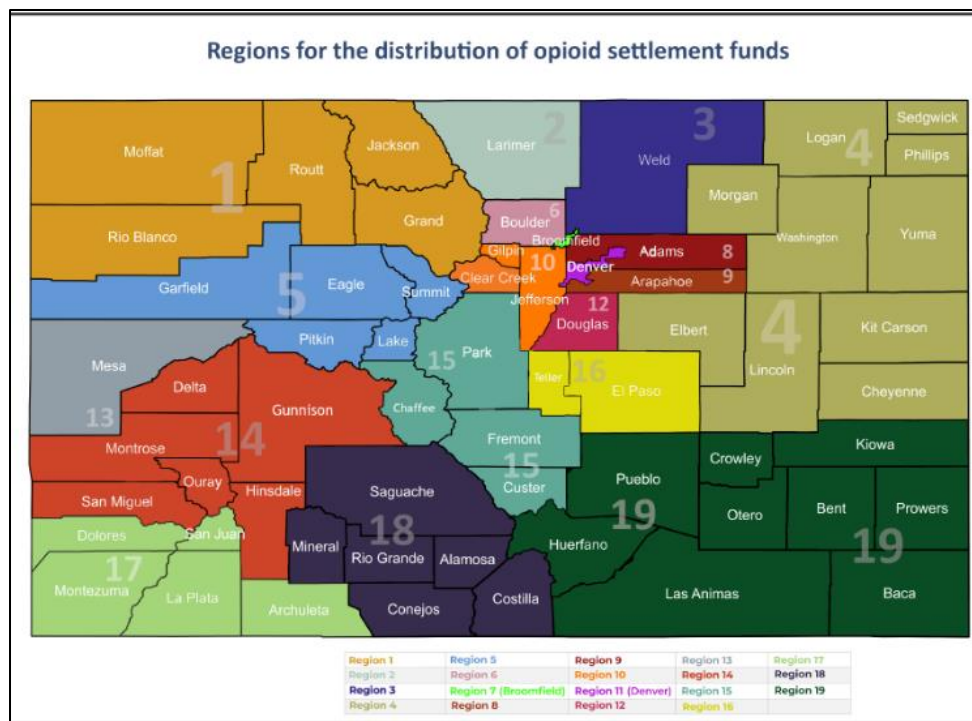
The allocations to each County Area in Exhibit D are based on three factors that address critical causes and effects of the opioid crisis: (1) the number of persons suffering opioid use disorder in the county; (2) the number of opioid overdose deaths that occurred in the county; and (3) the amount of opioids distributed within the county.

The intracounty allocations in Exhibit E are a default allocation that will apply unless the local governments in a County Area enter into a written agreement providing for a different allocation. These allocations are based on a model, developed by health economist experts, which uses data from the State and Local Government Census on past spending relevant to opioid abatement.

Participating Local Governments will provide data on expenditures from the LG Share to the Abatement Council on an annual basis. If a local government wishes, it may forego its LG Share and direct it to the Regional Share. A local government that chooses not to participate or sign onto the Colorado MOU will not receive funds from the LG Share and the portion of the LG Share that it would have received will instead be re-allocated to the Regional Share for the region where that local government is located.

D. Regional Share (60%)

Sixty percent of settlement funds will be allocated to single- or multi-county regions made up of local governments. These regions were drawn by local governments to make use of existing local infrastructure and relationships. The regional map is shown below, as well as in Exhibit C to the Colorado MOU:



Allocations to regions will be calculated according to the percentages in Exhibit F. Each region will create its own “Regional Council” to determine what Approved Purposes to fund with that region’s allocation from the Regional Share. Regional governance models are attached to the Colorado MOU as Exhibit G. Each region may draft its own intra-regional agreements, bylaws, or other governing documents to determine how the Regional Council will operate, subject to the terms of the Colorado MOU. Each Regional Council will provide expenditure data to the Abatement Council on an annual basis.

A local government that chooses not to participate or sign onto the Colorado MOU shall not receive any opioid funds from the Regional Share and shall not participate in the Regional Councils.

E. State Share (10%)

Ten percent of settlement funds will be allocated directly to the State for statewide priorities in combating the opioid epidemic. The State maintains full discretion over distribution of the State Share anywhere within the State of Colorado. On an annual basis, the State shall provide all data on expenditures from the State Share, including administrative costs, to the Abatement Council.

F. Statewide Infrastructure Share (10%)

Ten percent of the settlement funds will be allocated to a Statewide Infrastructure Share to promote capital improvements and provide operational assistance for the development or improvement of infrastructure necessary to abate the opioid crisis anywhere in Colorado.

The Abatement Council shall establish and publish policies and procedures for the distribution and oversight of the Statewide Infrastructure Share, including processes for local governments or regions to apply for opioid funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share.

G. Attorneys' Fees and Expenses Paid Through a Back-Stop Fund

To a large extent, the national opioid settlements occurred because of the pressure that litigating entities and their counsel exerted on defendants through their lawsuits. The attorneys' fee provision equitably allocates the cost of attorneys' fees, while also allowing non-litigating entities to share in the 25% premium for releases by the litigating entities in the "Big 3" Distributor and Johnson & Johnson settlements. The work that was done by the litigating entities and their law firms in the litigation has substantially contributed to achieving the settlements that are currently being offered and those that are anticipated in the future.

The Attorney General and local governments have agreed to a "Back-Stop Fund" for attorneys' fees and costs. Before a law firm can apply to the Back-Stop Fund, it must first apply to any national common benefit fee fund. The Back-Stop Fund will only be used to pay the difference between what law firms are owed and the amount they have received from a national common benefit fee fund.

Attorneys' fees are limited to 8.7% of the total LG Share and 4.35% of the total Regional Share. No funds will be taken from the Statewide Infrastructure Share or State Share.

A committee will be formed to oversee payments from the Back-Stop Fund. The committee will include litigating and non-litigating entities. Importantly, any excess money in the Back-Stop fund, after attorneys' fees and costs are paid, will go back to the local governments.

H. Participation in the Colorado MOU and Expected Timeline

The MOU was designed to ensure that as many local governments as possible would agree to its terms. Strong participation from local governments is needed to receive the full settlement payments for all of Colorado. On August 26, 2021, Colorado Attorney General Phil Weiser signed the MOU. It is projected that settlement funds from the "Big 3" Distributor/Johnson & Johnson settlements could be made available as soon as July 2022 and will be distributed within Colorado according to the MOU.

Along with the MOU, each local government will need to sign a Subdivision Settlement Participation Form for each of the settlements (the "Big 3" Distributor settlement and the Johnson & Johnson settlement) releasing their legal claims and stating they are participating in the settlements. In addition, a Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement should be signed to ensure legal claims are released only when 95% participation by certain local governments has been reached. That 95% participation threshold is important because it triggers certain amounts of incentive payments under the settlements and signals to the settling pharmaceutical companies that the settlements have wide acceptance.

A copy of the MOU with signature pages for each local government, the Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms, and the Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement will be

provided by the Attorney General’s Office. The documents should be executed by the individual or body with authority to do so on behalf of their respective county or municipality and submitted by mail or email to either CCI or CML at the following addresses:

<p><u>For Counties:</u></p> <p>Colorado Counties, Inc. 800 Grant, Ste 500 Denver, CO 80203</p> <p>Email: Kyley Burress at KBurress@ccionline.org Katie First at KFirst@ccionline.org</p>	<p><u>For Municipalities:</u></p> <p>Colorado Municipal League 1144 N. Sherman St. Denver, CO 80203</p> <p>Email: opioidsettlement@cml.org</p>
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If you have any questions, please reach out to Heidi Williams of the Colorado AG’s office at Heidi.Williams@coag.gov.

Colorado Opioids Settlement MOU: Frequently Asked Questions

1. What does this “settle” and why does Colorado need an MOU?

Nationwide settlements have been reached with the “Big 3” opioid distributors (McKesson, Cardinal Health, and AmerisourceBergen) and opioid manufacturer Johnson & Johnson to resolve claims by state and local governments that these companies contributed to the opioid epidemic. The claims being settled include those raised by local governments in the national multi-district litigation (“MDL”), *In Re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, MDL 2804 (N.D. Ohio). More information about these settlements can be found at <https://nationalopioidsettlement.com/>.

The Colorado MOU establishes the framework for distributing and sharing these settlement proceeds throughout Colorado. Local governments and the State prepared the Colorado MOU, which prioritizes regionalism, collaboration, and abatement. It is expected that the Colorado MOU will also be used for settlements with other opioid defendants in the future, including any settlement from Purdue Pharma’s bankruptcy proceeding. Colorado Attorney General Phil Weiser signed the MOU on August 26, 2021. The Colorado MOU is included in this packet from the Attorney General’s Office and can also be found at www.coag.gov/opioids.

2. Who put together the Colorado MOU?

Local government officials from across Colorado were involved in the negotiation of the Colorado MOU with the Attorney General’s Office. County commissioners, mayors, county and city attorneys, and other stakeholders came together with the assistance of Colorado Counties, Inc. (“CCI”) and the Colorado Municipal League (“CML”) to establish the framework and negotiate the details of the Colorado MOU.

3. How much money will Colorado receive and over what period of time?

Funds from the Big 3 and Johnson & Johnson settlements will be distributed over a period of years. The Big 3 distributors will pay a maximum of \$21 billion over 18 years, while Johnson & Johnson will pay a maximum of \$5 billion over no more than nine years. In total, up to approximately \$22.8 billion in settlement proceeds will be payable to state and local subdivisions nationwide. Each state receives a percentage of that recovery, and Colorado’s maximum share from these settlements will likely be more than \$300 million.

However, as discussed more below, Colorado will receive its maximum share of settlement payments only if enough local governments sign on to the deal. Also, the settling defendants have the option to “walk away” from the deals if there is not enough participation, so it is important that a “critical mass” of local governments signs on soon. Otherwise, the entire deal could fall through.

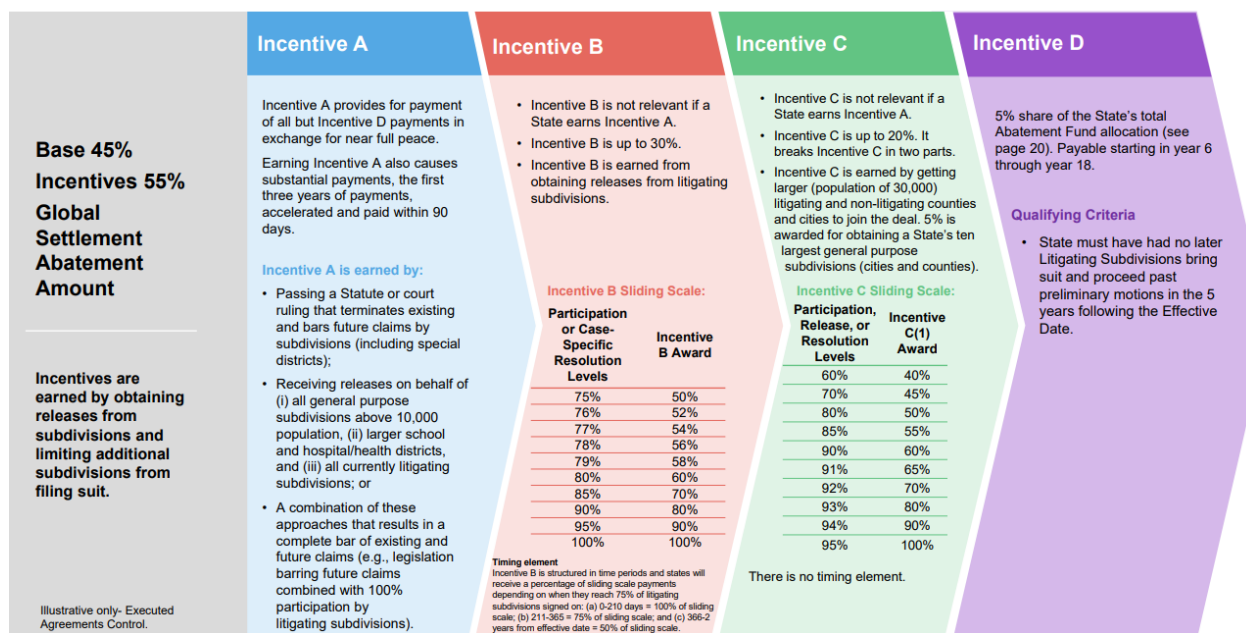
4. How can we maximize Colorado’s recovery?

The MOU was designed to ensure that as many local governments as possible would agree to its terms. The Big 3 Distributor and Johnson & Johnson settlements include incentive payments based on how many governments participate. Strong participation from local governments is needed to receive the full settlement payments for all of Colorado. Local governments should sign the Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement to ensure their legal claims are released only when 95% participation by local governments has been reached, which secures significant incentive payments under these settlement agreements. For more information on the incentive payments, please see the graphics below:

DISTRIBUTORS: Base and Incentives

<p>Base 55% Incentives 45% Net Abatement Amount</p> <hr/> <p>Incentives are earned by obtaining releases from subdivisions and limiting additional subdivisions from filing suit.</p> <hr/> <p>During the first two years, States that settle are treated as if receiving full base and incentive.</p> <p><small>Illustrative only- Executed Agreements Control.</small></p>	Incentive A	Incentive B	Incentive C	Incentive D																																						
	<p>Incentive A provides for payment of all but Incentive D payments in exchange for near full peace.</p> <p>Incentive A is earned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passing a Statute or court ruling that terminates existing and bars future claims by subdivisions (including special districts); Receiving releases on behalf of (i) all general purpose subdivisions above 10,000 population, (ii) larger school and hospital/health districts, and (iii) all currently litigating subdivisions; or A combination of these approaches that results in a complete bar of existing and future claims (e.g., legislation barring future claims combined with 100% participation by litigating subdivisions). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentive B is not relevant if a State earns Incentive A. Incentive B is up to 25%. Incentive B is earned by obtaining releases from litigating subdivisions. <p style="color: #e74c3c; text-align: center;">Incentive B Sliding Scale:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Participation or Case-Specific Resolution Levels</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Incentive B Award</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>85%</td><td>30%</td></tr> <tr><td>86-90%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>91-94%</td><td>50%</td></tr> <tr><td>95-99%</td><td>60%</td></tr> <tr><td>99-99.9%</td><td>95%</td></tr> <tr><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>Not structured in time periods, as with Incentive B under the J&J Agreement.</small></p>	Participation or Case-Specific Resolution Levels	Incentive B Award	85%	30%	86-90%	40%	91-94%	50%	95-99%	60%	99-99.9%	95%	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentive C is not relevant if a State earns Incentive A. Incentive C is up to 15%. Incentive C is earned by getting larger (population of 30,000) non-litigating and any-sized litigating counties and cities to join the deal. <p style="color: #27ae60; text-align: center;">Incentive C Sliding Scale:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Participation, Release, or Resolution Levels</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Incentive C Award Levels</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>60-69%</td><td>25%</td></tr> <tr><td>70-74%</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr><td>75-79%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>80-84%</td><td>45%</td></tr> <tr><td>85-89%</td><td>55%</td></tr> <tr><td>90-92%</td><td>60%</td></tr> <tr><td>93%</td><td>65%</td></tr> <tr><td>94%</td><td>75%</td></tr> <tr><td>95-97%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>98-99%</td><td>95%</td></tr> <tr><td>100%</td><td>100%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>There is no timing element.</small></p>	Participation, Release, or Resolution Levels	Incentive C Award Levels	60-69%	25%	70-74%	35%	75-79%	40%	80-84%	45%	85-89%	55%	90-92%	60%	93%	65%	94%	75%	95-97%	90%	98-99%	95%	100%	100%	<p>5% share of the State's total Abatement Fund allocation (see page 20). Payable starting in year 6 through year 18.</p> <p>Qualifying Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State must have had no later Litigating Subdivisions bring suit and proceed past preliminary motions.
Participation or Case-Specific Resolution Levels	Incentive B Award																																									
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JOHNSON & JOHNSON: Base and Incentives



5. Is participation limited to litigating entities?

No, participation is not limited to governments that filed suit in the opioid litigation. Money from these settlements will be used for opioid crisis abatement in communities across Colorado, regardless of whether they have chosen to sue. All Colorado local governments are eligible to participate in the settlements and join the MOU, and the MOU does **not** allocate more funds to cities and counties that chose to file suit—all cities and counties in Colorado are allocated funds based on the same objective factors.

6. How will settlement proceeds be divided within the state under the Colorado MOU?

Under the Colorado MOU, settlement proceeds will be distributed as follows:

- 10% directly to the State (“State Share”)
- 20% directly to Participating Local Governments (“LG Share”)
- 60% directly to Regions (“Regional Share”)
- 10% to specific abatement infrastructure projects (“Statewide Infrastructure Share”)

7. How will the money be spent?

Under the Colorado MOU, all settlement funds must be used only for “Approved Purposes,” a long and broad list that focuses on abatement strategies. These strategies emphasize prevention, treatment, and harm reduction. Some examples of these strategies include training health care providers on opioid use disorder (“OUD”) treatment and responsible prescribing, expanding telehealth and mobile services for treatment, and increasing naloxone and rescue breathing

supplies. The list of Approved Purposes is broad enough to be flexible for local communities, while ensuring that settlement funds are used to combat the opioid epidemic. The list of Approved Purposes is attached as Exhibit A to the MOU, unless the term is otherwise defined in a settlement.

To ensure that settlement funds are in fact used only for Approved Purposes, a General Abatement Fund Council (the “Abatement Council”) will be formed. This committee will consist of thirteen representatives appointed by the State and Participating Local Governments to ensure opioid funds are spent in compliance with the terms of the settlements and the Colorado MOU.

8. How will direct payments to local governments be allocated?

Under the Colorado MOU, 20% of the settlement funds will be paid directly to local governments. A list of the percentage of settlement funds that will be allocated to each County Area (that is, the county government plus the municipalities within that county) is Exhibit D to the Colorado MOU. Those allocations are further broken down to an intracounty level in Exhibit E, which is a default allocation.

The allocations to each County Area are based on three factors that address the relative severity of the opioid crisis: (a) the number of persons suffering from Opioid Use Disorder in the county; (b) the number of opioid overdose deaths in the county; and (c) the amount of opioids distributed within the county (measured in Morphine Milligram Equivalent units).

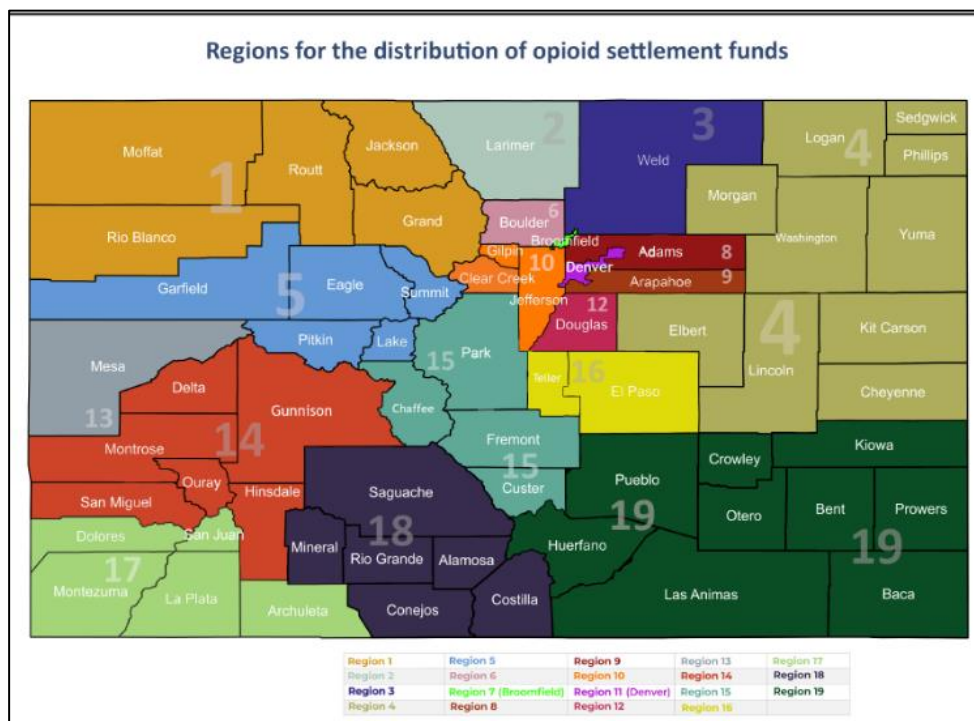
The intracounty allocations in Exhibit E are based on a default allocation model that will apply unless the local governments in a County Area enter into an agreement that provides for a different allocation model. These allocations are based on a model developed by health economist experts, which use data from the State and Local Governments Census on past spending relevant to opioid abatement.

To ensure transparency and that settlement funds are used for Approved Purposes, local governments that receive settlement funds directly will be required to provide expenditure data to the Abatement Council on an annual basis. Local governments that wish to join the MOU but do not wish to receive any direct payments have the option to redirect their payments to the Regional allocation described below.

A local government that chooses not to participate or sign onto the Colorado MOU will not receive funds from the LG Share and the portion of the LG share that it would have received will instead be re-allocated to the Regional Share described below.

9. How will payments to Regions be allocated?

Under the Colorado MOU, 60% of the settlement funds will be allocated to single- or multi-county regions made up of local governments. Local governments in Colorado worked collaboratively to develop the Regional Map, which emphasizes existing local infrastructure and relationships. The regional map is below, as well as included in the Colorado MOU as Exhibit C:



For more information on the percentages of settlement funds that will be allocated to each Region, please see Exhibit F of the Colorado MOU.

10. How will the Regions be governed?

Each Region will create its own “Regional Council” consisting of members from the constituent local governments to determine what Approved Purposes to fund with the Region’s allocation. The Regional Council will have the power to make spending decisions in the Region. The Regions will designate a fiscal agent prior to receiving any settlement funds. Regional governance models are attached to the Colorado MOU as Exhibit G. Each Region may draft its own intra-regional agreements, bylaws, or other governing documents to determine how the Regional Council will operate. Each Regional Council will provide expenditure data to the Abatement Council on an annual basis.

11. How will the Statewide Infrastructure Share work?

Many stakeholders have expressed a need for capital improvements across Colorado, and particularly in underserved areas, to abate the opioid crisis. The Colorado MOU directly addresses this by allocating 10% of settlement funds going to these projects. This money will be distributed by a statewide committee based on need. The Abatement Council will establish and publish policies and procedures for the distribution and oversight of the Statewide Infrastructure Share, including processes for local governments or regions to apply for opioid funds from the Statewide Infrastructure Share.

12. How will attorneys' fees and expenses be paid?

The Attorney General and local governments have agreed to a "Back-Stop Fund" for attorneys' fees and costs. The attorneys' fee provision in the Colorado MOU equitably allocates the cost of attorneys' fees across all local governments, while also allowing non-litigating entities to share in the 25% premium for releases signed by the litigating entities in the "Big 3" Distributor and Johnson & Johnson settlements.

Before a law firm can apply to the Back-Stop Fund, it must first apply to any national common benefit fee fund. The Back-Stop Fund will only be used to pay the difference between what law firms are owed and the amount they have received from a national common benefit fee fund. Attorneys' fees are limited to 8.7% of the total LG Share and 4.35% of the total Regional Share. No funds will be taken from the Statewide Infrastructure Share or State Share.

A committee will be formed to oversee payments from the Back-Stop Fund. The committee will include litigating and non-litigating entities. Importantly, any excess money in the Back-Stop fund, after attorneys' fees and costs are paid, will go back to the local governments.

13. Why is this a great result for local governments?

The Colorado MOU will ensure effective and efficient use of funds without dilution or diversion of opioid settlement money to unrelated purposes or unnecessary overhead expenses. In the Colorado MOU the local governments control 80% of the settlement funds.

- Bottom-Up Approach – The need is at the local level, so the resources should be, too.
- Local Voices – The communities bearing the brunt of this burden must have a meaningful seat at the table to make decisions about where resources go.
- Flexibility – The Colorado MOU provides an opportunity for local governments to decide how to entrust their own regional funds without unnecessary red tape.

14. How do I sign the MOU?

Local governments should sign four documents.

a. First is the MOU.

b. Next, each local government will need to sign a Subdivision Settlement Participation Form for each of the **two settlements** (the "Big 3" Distributor settlement and the Johnson & Johnson settlement) releasing their legal claims and stating they are participating in the settlements.

c. In addition, a Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement should be signed to ensure legal claims are released only when 95% participation by certain local governments has been reached, which secures a significant portion of the incentive payments described in FAQ 4, above. Under the terms of the Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement, CCI (for counties) or

CML (for municipalities) will hold the MOUs and the Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms for each of the settlements in escrow until 95% participation by local governments has been reached as to specified incentive payments under the respective settlement agreements.

Copies of the Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms, the MOU with signature pages for each local government, and the Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement will be provided by the Attorney General's Office. The documents should be executed by the individual or body with authority to do so on behalf of their respective county or municipality and submitted by mail or email to either CCI or CML at the following addresses:

<p><u>For Counties:</u> Colorado Counties, Inc. 800 Grant, Ste 500 Denver, CO 80203</p> <p>Email: Kyley Burress KBurress@ccionline.org Katie First KFirst@ccionline.org</p>	<p><u>For Municipalities:</u> Colorado Municipal League 1144 N. Sherman St. Denver, CO 80203</p> <p>Email: opioidsettlement@cml.org</p>
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If you have any questions, please reach out to Heidi Williams of the Colorado AG's office at Heidi.Williams@coag.gov.

EXHIBIT K**Settlement Participation Form**

Governmental Entity:	State:
Authorized Official:	
Address 1:	
Address 2:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Email:	

The governmental entity identified above (“Governmental Entity”), in order to obtain and in consideration for the benefits provided to the Governmental Entity pursuant to the Settlement Agreement dated July 21, 2021 (“Janssen Settlement”), and acting through the undersigned authorized official, hereby elects to participate in the Janssen Settlement, release all Released Claims against all Released Entities, and agrees as follows.

1. The Governmental Entity is aware of and has reviewed the Janssen Settlement, understands that all terms in this Election and Release have the meanings defined therein, and agrees that by this Election, the Governmental Entity elects to participate in the Janssen Settlement and become a Participating Subdivision as provided therein.
2. The Governmental Entity shall, within 14 days of the Reference Date and prior to the filing of the Consent Judgment, dismiss with prejudice any Released Claims that it has filed.
3. The Governmental Entity agrees to the terms of the Janssen Settlement pertaining to Subdivisions as defined therein.
4. By agreeing to the terms of the Janssen Settlement and becoming a Releasor, the Governmental Entity is entitled to the benefits provided therein, including, if applicable, monetary payments beginning after the Effective Date.
5. The Governmental Entity agrees to use any monies it receives through the Janssen Settlement solely for the purposes provided therein.
6. The Governmental Entity submits to the jurisdiction of the court in the Governmental Entity’s state where the Consent Judgment is filed for purposes limited to that court’s role as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent provided in, the Janssen Settlement.
7. The Governmental Entity has the right to enforce the Janssen Settlement as provided therein.

8. The Governmental Entity, as a Participating Subdivision, hereby becomes a Releasor for all purposes in the Janssen Settlement, including but not limited to all provisions of Section IV (Release), and along with all departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, districts, instrumentalities of any kind and attorneys, and any person in their official capacity elected or appointed to serve any of the foregoing and any agency, person, or other entity claiming by or through any of the foregoing, and any other entity identified in the definition of Releasor, provides for a release to the fullest extent of its authority. As a Releasor, the Governmental Entity hereby absolutely, unconditionally, and irrevocably covenants not to bring, file, or claim, or to cause, assist or permit to be brought, filed, or claimed, or to otherwise seek to establish liability for any Released Claims against any Released Entity in any forum whatsoever. The releases provided for in the Janssen Settlement are intended by the Parties to be broad and shall be interpreted so as to give the Released Entities the broadest possible bar against any liability relating in any way to Released Claims and extend to the full extent of the power of the Governmental Entity to release claims. The Janssen Settlement shall be a complete bar to any Released Claim.
9. In connection with the releases provided for in the Janssen Settlement, each Governmental Entity expressly waives, releases, and forever discharges any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States or other jurisdiction, or principle of common law, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

General Release; extent. A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release that, if known by him or her, would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

A Releasor may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those which it knows, believes, or assumes to be true with respect to the Released Claims, but each Governmental Entity hereby expressly waives and fully, finally, and forever settles, releases and discharges, upon the Effective Date, any and all Released Claims that may exist as of such date but which Releasors do not know or suspect to exist, whether through ignorance, oversight, error, negligence or through no fault whatsoever, and which, if known, would materially affect the Governmental Entities' decision to participate in the Janssen Settlement.

10. Nothing herein is intended to modify in any way the terms of the Janssen Settlement, to which Governmental Entity hereby agrees. To the extent this Election and Release is interpreted differently from the Janssen Settlement in any respect, the Janssen Settlement controls.

I have all necessary power and authorization to execute this Election and Release on behalf of the Governmental Entity.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

EXHIBIT K**Subdivision Settlement Participation Form**

Governmental Entity:	State:
Authorized Official:	
Address 1:	
Address 2:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Email:	

The governmental entity identified above (“*Governmental Entity*”), in order to obtain and in consideration for the benefits provided to the Governmental Entity pursuant to the Settlement Agreement dated July 21, 2021 (“*Distributor Settlement*”), and acting through the undersigned authorized official, hereby elects to participate in the Distributor Settlement, release all Released Claims against all Released Entities, and agrees as follows.

1. The Governmental Entity is aware of and has reviewed the Distributor Settlement, understands that all terms in this Participation Form have the meanings defined therein, and agrees that by signing this Participation Form, the Governmental Entity elects to participate in the Distributor Settlement and become a Participating Subdivision as provided therein.
2. The Governmental Entity shall, within 14 days of the Reference Date and prior to the filing of the Consent Judgment, secure the dismissal with prejudice of any Released Claims that it has filed.
3. The Governmental Entity agrees to the terms of the Distributor Settlement pertaining to Subdivisions as defined therein.
4. By agreeing to the terms of the Distributor Settlement and becoming a Releasor, the Governmental Entity is entitled to the benefits provided therein, including, if applicable, monetary payments beginning after the Effective Date.
5. The Governmental Entity agrees to use any monies it receives through the Distributor Settlement solely for the purposes provided therein.
6. The Governmental Entity submits to the jurisdiction of the court in the Governmental Entity’s state where the Consent Judgment is filed for purposes limited to that court’s role as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent provided in, the Distributor Settlement. The Governmental Entity likewise agrees to arbitrate before the National Arbitration Panel as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent otherwise provided in, the Distributor Settlement.

7. The Governmental Entity has the right to enforce the Distributor Settlement as provided therein.
8. The Governmental Entity, as a Participating Subdivision, hereby becomes a Releasor for all purposes in the Distributor Settlement, including, but not limited to, all provisions of Part XI, and along with all departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, districts, instrumentalities of any kind and attorneys, and any person in their official capacity elected or appointed to serve any of the foregoing and any agency, person, or other entity claiming by or through any of the foregoing, and any other entity identified in the definition of Releasor, provides for a release to the fullest extent of its authority. As a Releasor, the Governmental Entity hereby absolutely, unconditionally, and irrevocably covenants not to bring, file, or claim, or to cause, assist or permit to be brought, filed, or claimed, or to otherwise seek to establish liability for any Released Claims against any Released Entity in any forum whatsoever. The releases provided for in the Distributor Settlement are intended by the Parties to be broad and shall be interpreted so as to give the Released Entities the broadest possible bar against any liability relating in any way to Released Claims and extend to the full extent of the power of the Governmental Entity to release claims. The Distributor Settlement shall be a complete bar to any Released Claim.
9. The Governmental Entity hereby takes on all rights and obligations of a Participating Subdivision as set forth in the Distributor Settlement.
10. In connection with the releases provided for in the Distributor Settlement, each Governmental Entity expressly waives, releases, and forever discharges any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States or other jurisdiction, or principle of common law, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

General Release; extent. A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

A Releasor may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those which it knows, believes, or assumes to be true with respect to the Released Claims, but each Governmental Entity hereby expressly waives and fully, finally, and forever settles, releases and discharges, upon the Effective Date, any and all Released Claims that may exist as of such date but which Releasors do not know or suspect to exist, whether through ignorance, oversight, error, negligence or through no fault whatsoever, and which, if known, would materially affect the Governmental Entities' decision to participate in the Distributor Settlement.

11. Nothing herein is intended to modify in any way the terms of the Distributor Settlement, to which Governmental Entity hereby agrees. To the extent this Participation Form is interpreted differently from the Distributor Settlement in any respect, the Distributor Settlement controls.

I have all necessary power and authorization to execute this Participation Form on behalf of the Governmental Entity.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement

Governmental Entity:	State: CO
Authorized Official:	
Address 1:	
Address 2:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Email:	

The governmental entity identified above (“*Governmental Entity*”) hereby provides Colorado Counties, Inc. (for counties) or the Colorado Municipal League (for municipalities) (“*Escrow Agent*”) the enclosed copies of the Governmental Entity’s endorsed Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms and the Colorado Opioids Settlement Memorandum of Understanding (“Colorado MOU”), to be held in escrow. The Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms apply respectively to (1) the National Settlement Agreement with McKesson Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc., and AmerisourceBergen Corporation, dated July 21, 2021 (“*Distributor Settlement*”); and (2) the National Settlement Agreement with Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and its parent company Johnson & Johnson, dated July 21, 2021 (“*J&J Settlement*”). Pursuant to this Agreement, the Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms and the Colorado MOU will be released only if there is 95% participation by local governments in Colorado as further explained below.

Purpose of this Agreement

By endorsing a Subdivision Settlement Participation Form in the Distributor Settlement and the J&J Settlement, a governmental entity agrees to participate in those settlements and release any legal claims it has or may have against those settling pharmaceutical companies. This Colorado Subdivision Escrow Agreement is meant to ensure that the legal claims of governmental entities in Colorado will be released only when 95% participation by certain governmental entities has been reached. That 95% participation threshold is important because it signals to the settling pharmaceutical companies that the settlement has wide acceptance which will then secure significant incentive payments under these settlement agreements.

Escrow

The Escrow Agent shall promptly report the receipt of any Governmental Entity’s endorsed Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms and Colorado MOUs to the Colorado Attorney General’s Office and to the law firm of Keller Rohrback L.L.P. These documents shall be released by the Escrow Agent to the Colorado Attorney General’s Office if and when the Escrow Agent is notified by the Attorney General’s Office and Keller Rohrback that that the threshold 95% participation levels have been reached for both the Distributor Settlement and the J&J Settlement, as further described below. If by December 29, 2021, the Escrow Agent has not received notification that the threshold 95% levels have been reached for both the Distributor Settlement and the J&J Settlements, then the documents being escrowed shall be returned to the Governmental Entities and all copies shall be destroyed.

Distributor Settlement

The Attorney General’s Office and Keller Rohrback shall jointly submit a written notification to the Escrow Agent when it has been determined that the percentages of populations eligible for Incentives B and C, as described in Sections IV.F.2 and IV.F.3 of the Distributor Settlement, are each 95% or more. For purposes of this Escrow Agreement, the percentages of populations eligible for Incentives B and C under the Distributor Settlement will include governmental entities that sign a Subdivision Settlement Participation Form subject to an escrow agreement and governmental entities that sign a Subdivision Settlement Participation Form that is not subject to an escrow agreement.

J&J Settlement

The Attorney General’s Office and Keller Rohrback shall jointly submit a written notification to the Escrow Agent when it has been determined that the Participation or Case-Specific Resolution Levels for Incentives B and C, as described in Sections V.E.5 and V.E.6 of the J&J Settlement, are each 95% or more. For purposes of this Escrow Agreement, the percentages or populations eligible for Incentives B and C under the J&J Settlement will include governmental entities that sign a Subdivision Settlement Participation Form subject to an escrow agreement and governmental entities that sign a Subdivision Settlement Participation Form that is not subject to an escrow agreement.

Colorado Subdivision Name _____

Authorized Signature

Date



Colorado Opioid Framework

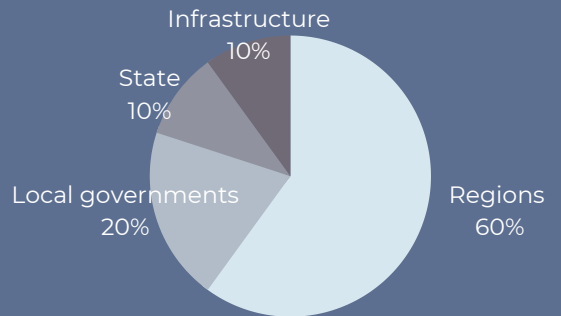
Too many Colorado families and communities have been devastated by opioid overdoses and addiction. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 1,500 Coloradans died from an opioid overdose in 2020. Over the last 20 years, more than 7,600 Coloradans have died from an accidental opioid overdose, and thousands more have struggled with addiction.

The opioid epidemic is an ongoing crisis in our state, which is why Attorney General Phil Weiser and the Colorado Department of Law are committed to collaborative problem solving and sustainable solutions. In August 2021, after announcing several historic settlements with major drug manufacturers and distributors, the office announced a groundbreaking framework for distributing nearly \$400 million in opioid settlement dollars throughout the state for addiction treatment, recovery, and prevention programs.

Distribution of settlement proceeds

- Proceeds from the settlements include:
- \$300 million from Johnson & Johnson and three major drug distributors
 - At least \$50 million from Purdue Pharma and the Sacklers
 - \$25 million from Mallinckrodt
 - \$10 million from McKinsey & Company.

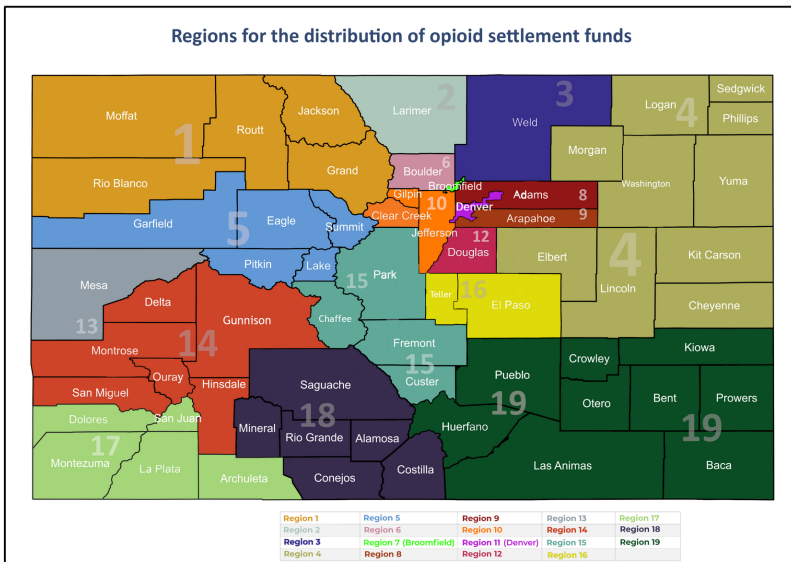
These dollars will be distributed to 19 regions, local governments, the state, and infrastructure needs as follows:



A General Abatement Fund Council will provide oversight of the regional and infrastructure funds and each region must create its own Regional Governance Council.

The General Abatement Fund Council will be comprised of 13 members, including 6 appointed by Colorado Counties, Inc. and the Colorado Municipal League, 6 appointed by the Attorney General, and one non-voting chairperson.

Regions for the distribution of opioid settlement funds





MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Board of Trustees

FROM: Kim Wittbrodt, Treasurer

RE: 2021 Amended Budget, 2022 Proposed Budget

DATE: 10/13/2021

You will be given your budget workbook which includes a copy of the amended 2021 budget and the proposed 2022 budget for all funds in the Town of Fairplay. Please remember that these documents are still a work in progress and will be updated accordingly throughout the remainder of the budget process.

The first public hearing for the Town of Fairplay's 2022 preliminary budget will be held on Monday, November 1, 2021 at 6:00 pm. Comments will be taken on all funds. The public hearing will be continued to the November 15th meeting and again to the December 6th meeting for final adoption.

Please contact me with any questions.